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Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Best Goods in Pittsburgh.
Opera House Shoe Store.

Buy the Best
Old English Ale, Porter and Stout at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Pittsburgh Gift Concert.
We were necessarily compelled to defer the distribution of gifts until Thursday evening. There was such a rush for tickets on Saturday and Monday last, that we found it impossible to have our drawing list ready for Monday night. No more tickets will be sold nor reports from agents received after to-day. The names of agents failing to make reports in time will be published, so that holders may know who are at fault. We are ready and willing to furnish receipts to all agents who make proper returns. Tickets for which we have not paid neither gain admission to our Concert nor draw gifts. McDonald, Thomson & Co.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore grey hair to its original color.

Kenwood Boarding School.
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy,4-eod

Great Sale of Summer Hats
At Wm Fleming's. Extensive and Fashionable Hat and Cap House, No. 139 Wood street. We are selling off our stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Goods, Men's and Boys' light Felt Hats, Gents' silk and Cassimere Hats, Men's and Boys' Fur and Wool Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Derby Sailors, Sundowns at less prices than at any other house in the city. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

The Daily Commercial

GIVING A CITY A BAD NAME.—Under this caption the Cincinnati *Commercial* refers to the the cholera panic in New York, which seems to have intimidated Western merchants, as they are now buying principally in Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. We presume there is little more danger in going to New York now than there was a year ago, but the stupid universal scare keeps people away, and the business of the city suffers to an enormous extent. It has not been ascertained definitely that the cholera has appeared anywhere on this continent outside the city of New York and its immediate surroundings. One case existed in Boston and one in Baltimore, who had contracted the disease in New York, and that is the extent of the spreading of the pestilence. Nothing has been heard of at Albany, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cleveland or any where along the roads or the rivers. We might expect the ghastly visitor next summer, in case its progress could not be said on the seaboard, but that it will reach us before the cold weather is extremely improbable. As there is a sprinkle of Asiatic cholera in New York, it is only fair that the truth should be known to the country, that the people may stay at a distance if they are pleased to do so. Therefore the misfortune of New York in being shunned for a season is perhaps unavoidable.

THE SEASON AT NEWPORT.—Newport is filling up rapidly with a wealthier class of guests than has been seen there for several seasons, and among them are a great many new faces. The women are among the most beautiful ever seen, and possess an air of style and distinction which is better than mere beauty.

Morever, their dress, the mass of hair, real and false, the pictures que little hats perched on the tops of their heads, the flash of rich jewels, the grace of their motions, the changing variety of their light and fanciful costumes, all give an impression of beauty which will not stand scientifically examine, and which only some cynical old bachelor of a hundred years can fully analyze; for what is the beauty, after all, which appeals to the senses, but a mere effect, which, like a picture, is all right so long as it is accepted and unquestioned, but disappears as soon as we stop to dissect and examine it?

In the cool of the afternoon, when summer is over, and before the galeties of the evening commence, is the favorite time for driving; and the display of splendid private vehicles, superb horses, and elegant toilettes upon these occasions, have never been equaled, even in this brilliant center of fashion and folly.

Fox-hunting parties are also popular of the season, and excursions are daily occurring, some on the water, and others off to the road, or to private grounds where all the glories of pic-nicing are substantially realized.

WOMEN DEFENDED.—"If I lessen indignantly repels, in the New York *Evening Post*, the charge of the *Round Table*, that intoxication is a prevalent vice among the American ladies. Carl says: "I have seen as much of our good society as any man, I dare say, who lives in it, and ever wrote for the *Round Table*, and throughout an experience of twenty years, comprising some fourteen visits, I have positively affirm, without reservation, that I have never seen a lady old or young, affected by liquor. It is the very last male dissipation that has emerged upon our American women. Cultivate assiduously the more tapid portion of our female society, and you will find some fine old Bacchanalian, a great deal of bad manners, but drunkenness, never. No, the *Round Table* is libelling rather a large independent fiction, or an equally stupendous hallucination. Our ladies are much more temperate in the use of wine than those of England, France or Germany; very few of them can be induced to touch distilled liquors, the taste of which is positively disagreeable to them; they even dislike beverages, the moderate use of which would be beneficial, such as sweet cider and good beer."

DANGEROUS FRUIT.—Complaint is rife in New York and other large cities against the quality of the fruit offered for sale to the public, a large per centage of it being green or else badly decayed. Very little ripe and nutritious fruit has as yet come in apparently, and that which the farmers have brought to the markets has been mixed with other fruit that had begun to decay. This is particularly the case with peaches, bananas, pineapples, etc. The New York *Herald* says: "If our would-be Napoleons of finance in the great increase of deaths in the city during the last term, they will find that several days of five per cent. of the increase would be traceable to diarrhœa, which some of our physicians call cholera, superinduced by our entire unripe fruit."

MR. STANTON'S POSITION.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: In political circles there are various conflictations as to Stanton's reply to Senator Doolittle's letter asking his opinion as to the Philadelphia Convention. Thus far he has declined to make it public. Now that Congress has adjourned he may do so, and if he does it will be on the side of Philadelphia.

POPULATION OF ST. LOUIS.—A recent census returns the population of St. Louis at a total of 204,327. Of these, 9,979 are colored, leaving a total white population of 194,448. There are 81,769 foreigners of all nationalities, the Germans being largely in the majority, amounting to 49,791. The American white population amounts to 103,980, or a little more than half of the entire number of inhabitants.

THE GREAT ROUTE.—We understand that the "Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company," have made arrangements that will insure the completion of the road to a connection with the Union Pacific at Omaha, by the 1st of April next. By that time we will have a continuous line beyond the 100th meridian.

The completion of the iron bridge over Oil Creek, at Oil City, was the occasion Friday evening of a celebration. A platform was erected on the bridge, and speeches were made by Messrs. Ash, McNair, Converse, Zuver and Johns.

STATE ITEMS.

John McFarland, of Meadville, has been confirmed by the Senate Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, to which position he was recently promoted.

George Baer, a German who has lived in Sugertown, Crawford county, for a number of years, was killed on Friday afternoon by jumping from the cypress train going east. Hestruck upon the ground with such force that his body was literally crushed, hardly a whole bone being left in him.

On Thursday last Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Meadville, was riding in Woodcock township, Crawford County, in company with her brother. While driving across a bridge over Woodcock creek, the horse became frightened at the loose planks of the bridge, and turning half round suddenly backed the carriage over the side, the occupants being carried down with it. Mrs. Davis was the only one injured. She struck with the side, and received injuries severely bruised, seriously shocked and injured her nervous system.

One night last week, at Tidioute, Mr. Tennant, theatrical manager, was robbed of two watches and about $1,200 in money. His room was entered by the robbers, he was stupified with chloroform and the villains made off with their booty. William and George Riber, formerly of Pithole, are the suspected parties. They have escaped, and it is reported have fled to Canada.

The eighth lodge of Good Templars in Huntingdon county was instituted at Petersburg, last Monday evening. Twenty-six persons were initiated. Mr. Long, of Huntingdon, was elected W. C. T. The name is Mount Hope Lodge, and it meets every Tuesday evening.

A family of Mr. O. Lee, of Mount Rock Mills, Mifflin county, consisting of himself and wife, several children, and a Mr. Emory, were recently poisoned by eating ice soup, which contained some foreign substance in it. All are well again.

Among the principal improvements in progress in Patterson, is the large rolling mills and nail works of Messrs. Morris, Wheeler & Co., located at the lower end of the borough. It is to be known as the "Pottstown Iron Works," will employ about five hundred hands, and will have forty nail machines, in connection with the works will be erected thirty-six neat and comfortable dwelling for the employees. Just outside of town, and on the bank of the Manatawny, will be speedily built by Mr. James Hillegas, formerly of Manayunk, a large woolen mill, to be known as the "Glasgow Woolen Mill."

The Hon. Wm. Williamson, of West Chester, died on Wednesday of paralysis. He was the oldest member of the Chester county bar, and at one time was State Senator.

About seven o'clock on Sunday evening a fire broke out in the engine house of lease 85, on Bonnehoff Run, by the accidental fall of an oil lamp to the floor. In a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. In order to prevent the fire communicating to the adjoining property, where a considerable amount of oil was stored, the building was torn down, and the fire finally subdued without doing further damage. The loss on engine house is about $200.

A few days since Samuel P. Shale, of Cook township, Westmoreland county, was arrested and lodged in jail, charged on oath of Mary White, with having, on the 26th of July last, met her in a secluded spot on the public highway with intent to commit rape. This disgraceful affair occurred in Ligonier township, and if the charge can be substantiated, will place young Shale in a rather unpleasant position. He is brother to Joseph Shale, it will be remembered, who was lodged in jail some time since, charged with the murder of his father.

M. Welsh & Co. succeed O. P. Wharton in the *Beaver Falls New Era*, published at New Brighton.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Great Pressure of Office Seekers.

Secretary Stanton and the Philadelphia Convention.

Efforts to Make Him Define His Position.

Civil Rights Bill in Louisiana.

Preparations for Reorganizing the Army.

Promotion of Staff Officers.

Reduction of the Public Debt.

United States Subsidy to Atlantic Cable Company, $80,000.

Special Dispatch of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1866.

Office Seekers.

The office seeking pressure on the President is more pressing to-day than ever before. A great was the crowd that the doors were thrown open and every one admitted at once. The applicants for position in the new army are arriving in large crowds, and add materially to those seeking official patronage.

Secretary Stanton.

The Johnson Club here are making a vigorous effort to force Secretary Stanton to define his position. He has taken no notice whatever of the letter which they addressed to him some time since, soliciting his views on the Philadelphia Convention. The opponents of the Administration charge that both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War are with them, while the country feel confident that they indorse the Convention.

Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana.

The Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in the State of Louisiana, in his report to the Commissioner of the Bureau here, on the subject of education in that State, says the freed people are much like every other class, desirous to have their children educated, but preferring that some one besides themselves should pay for it. In reference to the working of the Civil Rights bill he says, "the law is having a good effect in restraining those who are disposed to set State laws at defiance, or treat them with contempt. Several cases have been referred to the Hon. R. H. Shannon, United States Commissioner, for his action, and the parties have been arrested and held to bail to appear at the next term of the United States District Court here, where justice and the law can compel owing to do justice under the civil law of the State. Some of these are cases in which Freedmen are concerned, others are cases in which loyal citizens from the North have been made the victims of persecution through the operations of State laws. The proceedings of the State Courts have been arrested and the Judges held to bail.

The Army.

The War Department is busy making preparations to carry into effect the new army law. It is desirous to have the officers appointed as soon as possible, and set to work recruiting. For the positions of paymasters, quartermasters, &c., no call will be made in that department. Orders for each place. There are to be sixty paymasters appointed.

Gen. Grant's Order.

Gen. Sickles, commanding the Department of the Carolinas, Headquarters at Raleigh, issues the order of General Grant to arrest and bring to trial all persons who have been or may hereafter be guilty of offenses against officers, agents, citizens, &c., of the United States, and directs that all such cases shall be reported, for their obedience to the order, be reported to department headquarters by State commanders, on the 1st and 15th of each month, with the charge alleged and the action taken in each case.

Appointments.

Lieut. Col. F. T. Dent, O. E. Babcock, and H. Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff, were last week nominated and confirmed Brigadier Generals by brevet.

Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $2,000,000.

Public Debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury will be able in the next statement of the public debt to show its decrease of about twenty-five millions of dollars since June 30th. Nearly all the certificates of indebtedness have been called in.

Secretary Seward.

Will leave for Ohio to-morrow, and thence to Saint Louis. He contemplates making a trip through New Mexico.

Examining Surgeons.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day appointed Surgeon Wm. Lee, of Peoria, Illinois, and A. J. Ward, of Madison, Wisconsin, examining surgeons in the Pension office.

The Atlantic Cable.

A law enacted in this session and this Government has to pay the Atlantic Cable Company a subsidy of $80,000 a year.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Celebration at Victoria—Departure of Treasure—U. S. Court Rooms Burned—Exports of Copper Ore—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—A Victoria dispatch of yesterday says an enthusiastic celebration took place in that city on receipt of the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. All other business was suspended, and the Governor, Chief Justice and Mayor addressed an immense meeting in the public square. A telegram was to send a congratulatory address to London.

The United States steamer Saginaw sailed yesterday for Victoria. G. H. Mumford, of the Western Union Telegraph, and James Street, are passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The steamer Constitution has sailed for Panama, with $1,062,349 in treasure, of which $1,000,000 is for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—A fire this A. M. destroyed the United States District Court rooms. The records were saved.

The export of copper ore for the past six months were 9,469 tons. The agents of the Swansea works are here seeking for supplies.

Mining shares are somewhat better, but transactions are light. Crown Point, $1,000; Yellow Jacket, $610; Belcher, $123; legel tenders, 72.

THE CHOLERA.

Weekly Mortuary Report—Disease in Brooklyn Slowly Increasing—Eleven Deaths Yesterday—Sanitary Condition of Governor's Island.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The mortuary reports since seven o'clock last evening contain deaths for the week. The number of cholera cases yesterday was twenty, of which seven died.

In Brooklyn the epidemic continues to increase slowly. There were sixteen cases and two deaths yesterday. Governor Island a further increase of cholera is reported.

Fifteen cases and six deaths in this city, and nine cases and five deaths in Brooklyn from cholera are reported to-day. There were three deaths from cholera among the troops on Governor's Island last night, including one officer, Smith. All officers detailed for duty there are ordered to report forthwith, and if possible, until the disease has abated, no person will be allowed to enter or leave the Island. Col. Harden, U. S. A., in command of the post, is doing all in his power to improve the Sanitary condition of the island. Col. Brown, one of the best surgeons in the army, is surgeon in charge.

Commencement Exercises.

RUTGERS, NEW BRUNSWICK, Mr., August 1.—The Commencement festivities at Thornburg College are progressing finely. The following honorary degrees were conferred: D. D., Rev. Dr. Dr. Woods, L.L.D.; Rev. John Pille, D.D.; Rev. Robert C. Smythe, D.D.; Wharton W. Stevens, A.M. Rev. Dr. Woods to-day sent in his resignation as President of the College, and it was accepted. He was referred to a committee of the Board. The Rev. Dr. Harris, of Bangor, will undoubtedly be chosen his successor.

Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Nebraska.—The Government Commissioners yesterday met and organized thirty-five miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. One hundred and sixty-three miles of the road are completed. This brings the total to two hundred and thirty-one miles of iron from Kearney, which point will be reached by the first of September. Regular passenger trains are now running to Grand Island.

First Day's Receipts of the Atlantic Ca-

NEW YORK, August 1.—We learn that though the announcement that the Atlantic Cable was open for business was not made until noon, fifteen hundred were twenty messages filed for Europe on that day, and the cash receipts therefrom at the New York office were $2,000 in gold.

RECEPTION OF THE CHAMPION.—The Committee of Arrangements appointed to superintend the reception in this city of the Champion oarsman, James Hamill, have not yet completed the duties of their appointment, but enough is already known to show that the affair will be creditable to all parties concerned. The procession will be large and imposing, and the entertainment at the Academy of Music in the evening will undoubtedly prove a success, as nearly eight hundred tickets have already been disposed of. One hundred dollars are offered as a prize for the best ring when they will report a programme.

Monday morning, a fire broke out at Prather's mill, on the Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad, resulting in the destruction of Mosier & Bayley House and another hotel, being the only places of accommodation about this point. The buildings were burned to the ground, but the furniture was nearly all saved.

A grand barbecue is to be given at Athens on the 30th of August, to the surviving soldiers of the late war, Gen. Logan, J. A. Garfield, Attorney General Speed, Ex Gov. Dennison and Gen. Sherman are expected to be present.

BY THE CABLE.

Latest European Dispatches.

Immense Reform Meeting.

No Faith in the Government.

DERBY GOVERNMENT IMPERILLED

Peace is Considered Certain.

PRUSSIA'S DEMANDS CONCEDED.

Austrian Naval Victory Overrated.

Repairing of the St. Lawrence Line.

The Cable in Perfect Working Order.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The *Herald* has the following dispatch, dated London, July 31: A great reform meeting was held to-day in this city. Thirty thousand persons were present. Resolutions were adopted declaring that they had no faith in the Government. Petitions were read, which are to be presented to Parliament, demanding inquiry into the conduct of sir Richard Mayne, Chief of Police. The procession was immense. Several bands of music were in attendance, and everything passed off quietly.

The *Tribune* has a special which says: Peace was certain at Berlin on Sunday. Bismarck and the King return this week. Prussia carries all her points. The Liberals support Bismarck's foreign policy.

The Austrian naval victory is much overrated. The Hyde Park riots and the movement to form an exclusive reform league meeting have imperilled the Derby Government.

HEARTS CONTENT, July 29.—I have chartered the steamer Albany to run between Newfoundland and Cape Breton to carry messages, until we get the cable repaired across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which we expect to accomplish during this week. Mr. Macay, Superintendent of the Newfoundland line, left here on Friday in Her Majesty's steamer Gorgon for Boston.

The steamer Bloodhound is along side the Great Eastern, taking in twelve miles of cable to repair the Gulf of St. Lawrence cable, and will leave for Cape Norris this evening. The Atlantic cable is working splendidly.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Nineteen messages were filed in the New York office yesterday, Wednesday, for transmission through the cable to Europe, on which were paid the amount of $2,157 in gold.

SACKVILLE, N.B., August 1, 9P. M.—The Nova Scotia lines have failed. No work could be done to-day. Everything is working well. We are, in consequence, unable to receive any dispatches to-night via Aspy Bay from the Atlantic cable. It is expected that the wires will be repaired by to-morrow morning.

Adams Express Company and the Virginia Railroads.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A dispatch from Washington says: At the close of the war Adams Express Company advanced $60,000 to the Virginia Central Company, upon the understanding that they should not carry freight for any other of the various companies over the lines they were charged. Under these circumstances the express under General Joe Johnston's management cannot compete, and the Central Companies having re-established themselves, are endeavoring to put an end to their arrangement with Adams Express Company. The case is in the United States Courts, and will be decided next week.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Majors Dunn and Reynolds, agents of the Creek and Seminole Indians, have arrived at Lawrence, Kansas, with their delegations from Washington, where they have been for the last seven months. The Seminoles cede to the government three millions acres of land, and make liberal provisions for railroads, schools, mills, &c. Slavery is forever abolished in the nation. The former slaves are incorporated with the tribes upon the same footing as the original members.

Governor Fletcher, of Mo., is quietly organizing the militia in the interior to secure the enforcement of the Registry Law in that State.

A dispatch from Wyandotte, Kansas, says that a few nights ago the agent of the United States Express Company at that place left the office for a few minutes to go to the railroad depot, and while he was absent he was blown open and robbed of $3,000 in money packages.

Chief Justice Martin, of the Michigan Supreme Court, has decided in the case of one William Dean, who was indicted, tried and convicted in the Circuit Court for Wayne county for illegally voting at an election, has been acting, in fact, as a mulatto, that a preponderance of bloodin decides the question as to the right to vote under the constitution, and that within the meaning and letter of that instrument, Dean was white, and would have been entitled to vote had he been of African blood than he is shown to have had.

A company of German sharp shooters has been organized at Baltimore, and the organization will build shortly a handsome edifice for practising with their rifles. The company will embrace nearly twenty acres, which are laid off and highly cultivated.

The Portland board recently closed a contract with a New York firm to furnish three hundred buoys to replace those taken up in the Southern harbors during the war. The cost of the same will be from $25 to $30 each.

Works for the manufacture of gas out of pine wood, bones, animal and vegetable refuse, have been erected at Detroit, Mich. Their experiment is likely to be a success.

The roof of the Michigan Central Railway depot at Detroit, now being completed, will cover exactly seven acres of ground.

The extra pay due to each member of Congress, under the provisions of the bill passed during the last hours of the session, amounts to twenty-eight hundred dollars. The Sergeant-at-Arms has issued his warrants for the whole amount and dollars internal revenue tax on this increase of salary.

The public debt statement will show a further reduction during the last two months of about twenty-seven millions of dollars. Twenty-three millions of the remaining twenty six millions of certificates of indebtedness have been redeemed during the last month. The statement also shows that 7-30's are rapidly being converted into 5-20's.

The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent writing under date of July 20th, says: The reorganization of Maximilian's army appears to be progressing finely. A great rush is being made on the American Consul by American settlers for passports and papers, on account of the impending draft. No new military operations had taken place since the fall of Monterey except the attack upon Matamoras, which was going on when our dispatch sailed. A New York company of capitalists had purchased the Pilco railroad grant, and engineers are already at work.

The reports received from time to time at the Treasury Department, show a very gratifying reduction in the amount of smuggling on all our frontiers, and especially on the Northern borders, where the temptations to engage in this illicit traffic are very strong.

The act of congress increasing the pensions of widows and orphans and otherwise materially modifying the pension laws was approved by the President on the 25th of July. An official copy of the act, with instructions and forms, will be issued shortly by Commissioner Barrett.

The person who so successfully swindled the Government out of over $20,000 a few days ago by means of forged requisitions on the Navy Department, it seems, a short time previous, obtained $10,000 in the same way—by forging the name of Treasurer Spinner.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has consented to deliver an oration at the dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester, Va., on the 2d of August.

The Convocation of Southwestern Virginia is in session at Abingdon, in that State.

Three freedmen named Stephen Hill, Jacob Thompkins and George Duncan, employed on the plantation of John Strotsa, about ten miles from Memphis, Tennessee, were seized by an overseer on the estate named Wm. Wellester, tied to a fence with stout cords. Their clothes were then stripped off and the freedmen whipped for one hour, in the presence of Mrs. Strotsa, who directed the proceedings. The poor negroes escaped at night, and measures have been taken to punish Mrs. Strotsa and the villainous overseer.

A blacksmith named Willsam Zeph has been arrested in Joliet, Illinois, for the murder of another blacksmith named Willetts. The deed was committed six years ago.

An immense African turtle was recently captured near Seguin's Island and taken to Portland. He is supposed to be the same fellow who was lost from a wrecked vessel twelve or fifteen years ago, and who has since been seen occasionally. While there is large fish weighing 1,000 pounds to upwards of one thousand pounds.

The Portland *Argus* says: The work of rebuilding our devastated city has been well begun. Thousands of men are now at work clearing away the rubbish, laying foundations, erecting new structures, preparing materials for their completion. Many more than the usual district present scenes of active, encouraging, reconstructive industry. They are alive with the efforts of their occupants, and the walls of many edifices are rising from the ruins—a grateful sight, inspiring courage and hope.

A suit has been brought by Gen. Santa Anna in the Supreme Court against Abraham Hall and Darieo Masura, for alleged frauds practised upon him in chartering by defendants of the steamer Georgia, which vessel brought the general and staff to this country from St. Thomas.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen of New York have granted the privilege to the Westside and Yonkers Railroad Company to build an experimental line of elevated railroad, in Greenwich street, to be extended, if successful, through different parts of the city and Westchester county. The Company is to pay quarterly into the treasury five per cent. of its gross earnings as regards city business for this privilege, and must deposit bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the faithful performance of their contract.

LAYING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Description of the Early Days of the Undertaking—The Great Eastern in a Fog—Grappling for the Shore End.

As the Atlantic Cable is a success, and we are now, or shall be as soon as the new submarine cable between Aspy Bay and Newfoundland is laid, in daily, or even hourly communication with Europe, we copy from the Valentia correspondence of the London *Times* some particulars of the commencement of the undertaking. The letter is dated July 18:

The Great Eastern, with the Racoon, quitted Berehaven just before dusk, July 12th, leaving the magnificent bay destitute of a single ship out of the squadron which had so lately filled its waters with life and animation. Immediately outside the haven both ships were at once enveloped in one of those dense, white Atlantic fogs, which make navigation on the coast of Ireland almost as difficult and dangerous in summer as in winter. Not a thing could be seen ahead. Even the Great Eastern herself, to which the Racoon kept close, gradually became dimmer and dimmer in the watery haze, like the shadow of a vessel as vague and unsubstantial as the fog-bank through which it moved. Soon even this faint visionary outline was lost in a great sweep of fog-bank poured over her and enveloped also the Racoon's consort. Even from her own deck her spars were lost to view. It was only by any means a pleasant situation on such a coast and such a cruise, especially with a gigantic neighbor close at hand like the Great Eastern, the slightest error from which would at once have put Her Majesty's ship Racoon hors de combat for the future.

The speed of both ships, therefore, was slowed to as low a rate of motion as would keep steerage way on them through the seven which came lumbering sluggishly along in tres-une monotony. Fog horns were also set going from both ships, and their dismal clamor made the night seem doubly long. It was absolutely necessary, however, to keep them going, for at all risks an accidental encounter with the great ship might be inevitable, even if the Racoon had to leave to and remain where she was till daylight. Fortunately, the fog signals from the Great Eastern were very distinct, and there was no need to go anything near it for that purpose. Slowly and by all rules of navigation the two ships were kept on their course, and the message was, "Got the shore end—going to make the splice—everything is right."

To this Mr. Glass replied with a few words of congratulation, and for a long time a rapid conversation was kept up between the Racoon and the unseen sea, and then suddenly the sound of the fog horns ceased, and the word came that the splice had begun. This, with exception of the Great Eastern herself, was the Atlantic Telegraph, is a labor which involves a great deal of scientific and mechanical skill, for a faulty joint at the splice, even though it be hidden deep in the mud, is a malady that a preponderance of bloodcircles the question as to the right to vote under the constitution, and that within the meaning and letter of that instrument, Dean was white, and would have been entitled to vote had he been of African blood than he is shown to have had.

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The extra pay due to each member of Congress, under the provisions of the bill passed during the last hours of the session, amounts to twenty-eight hundred dollars. The Sergeant-at-Arms has issued his warrants for the whole amount and dollars internal revenue tax on this increase of salary.

The public debt statement will show a further reduction during the last two months of about twenty-seven millions of dollars. Twenty-three millions of the remaining twenty six millions of certificates of indebtedness have been redeemed during the last month. The statement also shows that 7-30's are rapidly being converted into 5-20's.

The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent writing under date of July 20th, says: The reorganization of Maximilian's army appears to be progressing finely. A great rush is being made on the American Consul by American settlers for passports and papers, on account of the impending draft. No new military operations had taken place since the fall of Monterey except the attack upon Matamoras, which was going on when our dispatch sailed. A New York company of capitalists had purchased the Pilco railroad grant, and engineers are already at work.

The reports received from time to time at the Treasury Department, show a very gratifying reduction in the amount of smuggling on all our frontiers, and especially on the Northern borders, where the temptations to engage in this illicit traffic are very strong.

The act of congress increasing the pensions of widows and orphans and otherwise materially modifying the pension laws was approved by the President on the 25th of July. An official copy of the act, with instructions and forms, will be issued shortly by Commissioner Barrett.

The person who so successfully swindled the Government out of over $20,000 a few days ago by means of forged requisitions on the Navy Department, it seems, a short time previous, obtained $10,000 in the same way—by forging the name of Treasurer Spinner.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has consented to deliver an oration at the dedication of the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester, Va., on the 2d of August.

The Convocation of Southwestern Virginia is in session at Abingdon, in that State.

Three freedmen named Stephen Hill, Jacob Thompkins and George Duncan, employed on the plantation of John Strotsa, about ten miles from Memphis, Tennessee, were seized by an overseer on the estate named Wm. Wellester, tied to a fence with stout cords. Their clothes were then stripped off and the freedmen whipped for one hour, in the presence of Mrs. Strotsa, who directed the proceedings. The poor negroes escaped at night, and measures have been taken to punish Mrs. Strotsa and the villainous overseer.

A blacksmith named Willsam Zeph has been arrested in Joliet, Illinois, for the murder of another blacksmith named Willetts. The deed was committed six years ago.

An immense African turtle was recently captured near Seguin's Island and taken to Portland. He is supposed to be the same fellow who was lost from a wrecked vessel twelve or fifteen years ago, and who has since been seen occasionally. While there is large fish weighing 1,000 pounds to upwards of one thousand pounds.

The Portland *Argus* says: The work of rebuilding our devastated city has been well begun. Thousands of men are now at work clearing away the rubbish, laying foundations, erecting new structures, preparing materials for their completion. Many more than the usual district present scenes of active, encouraging, reconstructive industry. They are alive with the efforts of their occupants, and the walls of many edifices are rising from the ruins—a grateful sight, inspiring courage and hope.

A suit has been brought by Gen. Santa Anna in the Supreme Court against Abraham Hall and Darieo Masura, for alleged frauds practised upon him in chartering by defendants of the steamer Georgia, which vessel brought the general and staff to this country from St. Thomas.

The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen of New York have granted the privilege to the Westside and Yonkers Railroad Company to build an experimental line of elevated railroad, in Greenwich street, to be extended, if successful, through different parts of the city and Westchester county. The Company is to pay quarterly into the treasury five per cent. of its gross earnings as regards city business for this privilege, and must deposit bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the faithful performance of their contract.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Lieut. Gen. Sherman Serenaded.

He Makes a Characteristic Speech.

Fenian Indorsement of the President's Policy.

Death of the Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Removal of Commissioners Urged.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1866.

Serenade to Lieut. Gen. Sherman.

Lieutenant General Sherman was serenaded to-night by a large military and civic assemblage. The hotel was handsomely decorated with National flags and illuminated banners. In response he appeared on the balcony, and spoke as follows:

"My fellow-citizens: I thank you for this compliment, although I do not intend to make you a speech. I have been told that the less a man says in Washington the more he is thought of. (Great laughter). I am a stranger now among you, and shall depart to-morrow for St. Louis, where I should be happy to have you call on me, or on the plains where I soon expect to be. A man is his own best friend when he don't make speeches. I now bid you good night."

Gen. Sherman then retired amid enthusiastic cheering.

Fenian Meeting.

A large Fenian mass meeting took place to-night at Grover's Theater, under a call declaring that Irishmen do not desire an alliance with the Radical party in Congress, but that they indorse the Administrative policy of President Johnson. Representative Hogan, of Missouri, Gen. Francis Train, and several speakers of note addressed the meeting. Mr. Hogan said that the aggressive spirit of Radicalism was embarrassing to control the Fenian Brotherhood for political ends, and that Irishmen could not indorse such a movement solely in the hands of the Puritans as the leaders. He then defended President Johnson's proclamation against the Fenian invasion, on the ground that he was obliged to enforce the neutrality laws. He (Hogan) favored their repeal or modification.

Train made one of his characteristic speeches.

Death of John Ross.

John Ross died here to-night at the age of seventy-six. He was for forty years chief of the Cherokee Nation. He will be buried with Masonic honors.

Removals Urged.

The President is being urged to remove the Commissioners of Patents, Pensions and Indian Affairs, and the head of the Agricultural Bureau. Singular to say, the candidates for the succession areall from the Western States.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

CHANGE IN FOREIGN MAILS.

Notice has been received from the Prussian and other European governments of the war, letters for the Indian Islands, Greece, China, Australia, &c., cannot be forwarded by the Prussian closed mail to their destination via Trieste, and on receipt of further public notice, letters for these countries should not be dispatched from the United States in the mail to Prussia.

EXTRA PAY ALL TAKEN.

Although many members of Congress voted against the increase of their salaries, it is pretty well understood that every one of them had drawn the extra pay.

STAMPS FOR BEER BARRELS.

The printing bureau of the Treasury Department is now printing ten millions of stamps of different denominations for beer barrels, as required by the new internal revenue law, supposed that this provision will materially prevent fraud in the collection of revenue.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

The compilation of the new internal revenue law with previous laws of a like character, passed since July, 1861, has been completed at the office of the Commissioner, and is now in the hands of the public printer. It is expected that the Commissioner will be able to furnish collectors with the new regulations in season for the opening of the next session of the Senate in time for the election of Governor Fenton, who assumed the duties of Minister to England.

On the 1st of March Gen. Banks issued an order prohibiting the sale of liquor on election days. Three days later, Gen. Hunt issued a proclamation to the same effect, applying to the whole district. Gen. Banks issued a proclamation on the 5th of November, declaring that the following days were to be observed as days of thanksgiving and prayer: Every Sunday, every eight days and during a space extending from the 5th of November to the 1st of January, inclusive. The proclamation was published on the 6th of November, and was followed by an order from him, an election for members of Congress was held, at which Benjamin F. Flanders and Michael Hahn were chosen to represent the First and Second Districts. A few days later, however, Gen. Banks and General Banks arrived, supersading General Butler, and General Sheridy's reconstruction plans were abandoned for the time being. During the succeeding February a new reconstruction convention was summoned under General Banks's rule. The various Union conventions which had been held were abrogated, and a new Constitution was framed. On the twenty-first day of March the movement was completed by the appointment of a committee known as the Free State Committee, which was composed of five delegates from each of the Union Associations of New Orleans and Louisiana. Among the members were Thomas J. Durant was chosen President and James Graham Secretary. This committee had their plans before General Sheply, who still continued as Military Governor under General Banks. It submitted the plans to the latter and consented to carry out a plan of registration of voters previously in force. To this end, however, several plans had been submitted to Washington to petition the Legislature for the calling of an election in November of Federal and State officers to fill the vacancies in the offices of the United States, and the State Constitution of Louisiana. Two sets of individuals were thus laboring in different ways to restore a State Government, one acting upon the theory that the Constitution was repealed by secession, and the other that no operation was only suspended. President Lincoln replied unofficially to the Committee of Planters, while the plan of the Free State Committee was approved in cabinet meeting, and the other that no operation was only suspended. President Lincoln replied unofficially to the Committee of Planters, while the plan of the Free State Committee was approved in cabinet meeting, and the other that no operation was only suspended. President Johnson replied offic

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE V. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE CABLE AS A PRACTICAL FACT.

Hereafter as messengers of European news, the steamships, whose arrivals have been attended with so much interest, will in a great measure cease to be thought of, just as the sailing packets did when the era of ocean steam navigation dawned. Their day of this respect has gone by, as the day of the packets went by; and in a great measure will they cease to be regarded, except as to passengers and freights, and for the mails, to fill out sketches transmitted by the cable.

There will be at first embarrassments as well as benefits attending this new order of things, just as there must ever be when time and space are shortened—for certain purposes as good as annihilated. In the era of stage coaches, business was done in a certain way. A change took place when railways superseded the slower coaches. It took time to conform to it. And when, for the transmission of intelligence and the transaction of business, the telegraph stepped in, and to all intents and purposes annihilated time and distance, there was another change, and the business world was compelled to conform to this new order of things. And now, so far as the commercial world is concerned, a greater change than ever has taken place, affecting the mode of business, and measurably the life-long habits of the people of two continents.

Experience will lead to modifications in the manner and expense of doing business over the cable, as it has in the use of the telegraph throughout this and other countries. There will be a speedy process of settling down and conforming, so that in time, and it will not be a long time—provided always the cable holds out—what is now so extraordinary will become but the ordinary means for the transmission of business, extending directly or indirectly to every grade and class of society.

TOO MUCH TO BEAR!

We have alluded to the Baltimore *Commercial* as a straight forward and moderate advocate of the Philadelphia movement, but as having manifested signs of having some misgivings concerning it. Frequently of late it has spoken plainly against permitting VALLANDIGHAM to enter the Convention, and it has not disguised its apprehensions that the movement was being perverted from its original object, by Mr. BLAIR and others, in the interest of those who supported the rebellion and who do not love the Union now. The election of Mr. STEPHENS to be a delegate from Georgia has increased the apprehensions of the *Commercial*, and it expresses itself thus plainly:

"We give in this some correspondence between Hon. M. Blair and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, which will, we should think, prove more than sufficient for that portion of the Union men of the State and nation to contemplate, bearing evidence upon the face of it that Mr. Blair is earnestly seeking an alliance with some of the men lately most prominent in the attempt to destroy the Union—men who have not repented of their misdeeds—we contend that there is no occasion or excuse for such a movement. That Mr. Blair should attempt to introduce into the National Union Convention at Philadelphia not UNIONISTS, but the very worst elements possible, if harmony is a requisite to unchildlessness of feeling.

"Whatever be the attitude of Mr. Stevens may seem to be at present, as a friend of *quiet*, we regard him really more dangerous than Jeff. Davis himself; because he was not misled in becoming one of the main pillars of the rebellion by any fiercely unpatriotic motive. His sin was against his own *expressed convictions*—against light and knowledge. He is the worst type and portion of that heresy which brought so much woe upon the whole country. To associate him perhaps the most dangerous and mischievous man who will be in that Convention—if indeed he is admitted there at all. We have before this expressed our determination not to be dragged into such a coalition, and in view of this manifestation, we repeat the declaration once more. We look next to hear of some overtures having been made to VALLANDIGHAM for an alliance of the same sort. There are plenty of loyal men, of patriotic men in the country, without falling back upon such as these; and we think the paying the patriotism of the nation a poor compliment when the country is commended to rely upon Pendleton, Seymour and the Vice President of the defunct Confederacy for a final settlement of its troubles."

By this time the *Commercial* has learned not only that overtures were made to VALLANDIGHAM, but that he has been chosen a delegate and intends to be present. And furthermore, that from every quarter of the country others like him are gathering, strong in numbers, and determined to control the Convention. It is now as clear as the noonday sun that those who are really "Conservative Union men" must either submit to the domination of the Copperheads or withdraw altogether from the movement. Which will they do?

THEY WILL NOT BE EXCUSED.

An active effort is on foot to make VALLANDIGHAM, the WOODS, BROOKS, and the Copperheads generally, understand that their non-attendance at Philadelphia would be excused. That Mrs. GRUNDY, who had a bad flavor about her, they don't want to be excused. Just here the difficulty arises, and the question of excusing takes the shape of expelling the offensive gentlemen.

On this question we have the expression of the President's views through one of the Washington organs. For some time past it has been know MR. JOHNSON was not a little annoyed by the officiousness of the class of rebel sympathising politicians referred to, more especially at the prospect of the Philadelphia movement being turned into a mere machine for objects which failed with the rebellion and the Chicago Convention. Whether from appearances or from facts, this annoyance has increased with the persistence of the VALLANDIGHAMS and the Copperheads, so that not only the President but Mr. WELLES and others, have been brought to contemplate the contingency of a bolt from the Convention, in the event the objectionable class of individuals are not excluded. With this explanation the following gentle admonition by the Washington *Republican* is invested with unusual interest:

"Whilst we are sufficiently catholic in all our notions to be willing to confer with anybody on the state of the country at Philadelphia or anywhere else, we know perfectly well that there are a great many other loyal men who cannot co-operate unless they are sufficiently to do so. The call for that Convention embraces only those who entertain the views and believe the principles therein set forth, and who are attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the supremacy of the United States. Now that the rebellion has collapsed and everything appertaining to it has gone overboard, it is very likely that the parties referred to and their partisan friends accept the situation precisely as the rebels have, but there is no disguising the fact that the public sentiment runs against them with an hundred times the bitterness that it runs against any rebel in Dixie. It may be a groundless prejudice—it may be fastidiousness; yet, whatever it is, it has at this time all the force of a believed reality.

"The friends of the Constitution, the Union, and the Government, desire, now that the war is over, to hold a counsel together at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, without any hindrance or embarrassments from unwelcome visitors. There are Democrats all over the country who have sustained the Government all through the war, who desire to attend that council if they could for once be relieved of the presence of Vallandigham, Pendleton, the Woods, and the Brookses, who harg to them like the nightmare. So that there are manifold reasons of this sort why the atmosphere of that convention should not be infected by their presence. Mrs. Grundy ought to have sense enough to take the hint that her non-attendance at this time will be excused. She needn't go.

"It is said that those Democrats are jealous that there is some movement on foot to leave them out in the cold. If there is, they have nobody but themselves to blame for it. They did their utmost during the war to render it a failure. They created the impression that they would have compromised the honor of the nation for vile partisan purposes; and they seem to be conscious that they are looked upon with disfavor, if not with distrust, even by their own political friends. They appear to be constantly on the qui vive, therefore, lest their more conservative brethren shall somehow or other get into better company than they do, or leave them outside of the assembly."

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

It has been some time since we had a report of a conversation with the President, or other declaration of his views, except in grave official documents. The following interpretation of them, therefore, by Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, who had a recent interview with Mr. JOHNSON—to say nothing about the peculiar state of parties and the movements of politicians—has a certain degree of interest:

"The President is firm in his determination to maintain his policy. But he is equally firm in the opinion that his policy ought to be carried out by loyal men, and we know that he feels embarrassed and grieved at the change which has taken place in the so called Southern States since May last. He feels that those who control affairs in those States should so act as to sustain and strengthen him, and not say and do things which are calculated, whether so intended or not, to aid those in whom he is contended or not, to aid those in whom he is contending for the admission of the States on a loyal basis, without any further amendments of the Constitution. He still holds that if there be but five thousand loyal men in a state, to them should be specially confided the work of restoration; that these loyal men should constitute a nucleus around whom others should rally; that in this way only, can the whole of the whole in this way, and in this way only, can the whole can the whole inure be leavened, and the States be placed in a condition, when presented to Congress for admission, to make their claims on that basis irresistible. While he would persecute no one, and while he would be glad to see all who engaged deliberately in the war acknowledge their mistake, and pledge themselves for the future, as he knows it by their acts, to be unconditionally submissive to the national authority, yet his sympathies are chiefly and warmly with the Union men, and he looks to them as leading actors in the work of restoration."

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

In old times, there was a frown on the brow of every good citizen for any man who should utter a word disparaging to the Union. A startling denunciation was pronounced by patriotic lips on the person who should undertake to calculate its value, and every true-hearted citizen of the Union responded with a loud and sincere Amen.

But a set of people grew up under the malign influence of sectionalism. Gradually but surely, like a cancer on sterling, it corroded, and eventually eat away the American principle, leaving only the loose and worthless and disgusting residuum of sectionalism in the place that it had occupied. Then the value of the Union became a subject of calculation. It was estimated by the cotton standard, it was weighed in the balance with slavery, a mercenary hand holding the beam, it was measured by the rule of political ambition, it was subjected to the judgment of excited passion—all under the auspices of sectionalism. And the false conclusions which were thus reached were the basis of the rebellion of 1861. And the utter falsity of those conclusions, as to the value of the Union, was demonstrated by the defeat of the rebellion, and the overthrow of the selfish and sectional politicians who by their egregious miscalculations had been led to undertake it.

During the tremendous storm thus introduced into our peaceful and happy country by the sectionalism of the cotton and slavery leaders, the confidence of some even in the Government was alarmed and to some extent shaken. At home and abroad, the timid and weak, as well as the unfriendly, were held at bay in their doubts about the result. But the triumph of the Union over the rebellion reassured the confidence of its friends and prostrated the hopes of its enemies. There was no expectation—either of hope or fear—that the Government would be changed, or any departure be made from the great principles which had controlled its administration in securing its triumph.

The galvanising of the old coalition, practically suspended by the war, between the Democrats and the Southern secessionists, proposes to effect this very change of government, by superceding the essential Union principles, which have controlled its administration. What the effects of success in this movement would be, in their general character, it is not difficult to foresee. And its effect on the securities of the Government, too certain and disastrous to have been overlooked, has often been referred to. With a whole or a half rebel at the head of the Treasury, and a majority in Congress of the same stamp, what confidence could the holders of Government securities have of their honest payment?

But the stability of the Government and the utter hopelessness of this coalition are looked to with confidence by the holders of Government securities, at home and abroad, are held in the highest repute. Even while gold declines in price, the gold bonds advance, and in the foreign market they are higher than they have hitherto been. It is proof that no party that has the smell of repudiation in its wishes or plans has chance enough of success even to disturb the proverbial sensitiveness of the bond market. And it proves, further, that people abroad, as well as at home, know this perfectly well. How different would be the condition, if it were doubted within the bounds of remotest probability that such men as VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, and A. H. STEPHENS were to be the contrivers of the future policy of the Government! No, there is confidence in the Union Government and in the old Union party that has sustained it in all the terrible assaults made upon it by treacherous and treasonable sectionalists. And to justify that confidence, let Union men stand firm and resolute in the coming campaign, defending the Union by their votes against every enemy.

THE NEW YORK *Times* is continually proving that the Radicals carried none of their measures through Congress, but that, so far as reconstruction is concerned, the President's ideas have been virtually adopted. In this the *Times* is joined by the Washington *Republican*, the most immediate organ of the President. Now if the *Times* and the *Republican* argue not falsely, why are they continually quarreling with Congress, and what further does the President want? Does he after all realise that in rejecting the Congressional Plan he rejected the golden opportunity to place himself in harmonious relations with the great Union party, which so cordially embraced the Congressional policy, and does he desire to retrieve the mistake? On no other theory can we explain many things,—and we are sometimes led to hope that even yet "National Union" men of every kind, however they may have differed, and may still disagree on some minor points, will come together in support of the grand old cause that has so nobly triumphed thus far over every rebellious effort, and that has the strongest claims on their services.

In reply to the inquiries of a correspondent, we will say, the reports of sales by Pittsburgh wholesale dealers were taken from the Assessor's books. We shall not attempt to furnish the solution he seeks for what he deems the anomalous exhibition of large houses doing a small business. We publish the lists and leave others to draw their conclusions. We will reserve the remark, however, the returns of next year will show a very general increase.

ANOTHER VETO.—It is reported that in case VALLANDIGHAM & Co. get control of the Philadelphia Convention, the President has promised to veto the proceedings.

GENERAL GRANT'S STAFF.—The General-in-chief of the army has announced the following named officers as the *aides-de-camp* upon his staff, each with the rank of colonel: Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Dent, 4th U. S. infantry; Brevet Brigadier General C. B. Comstock, U. S. engineers; Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, U. S. ordnance corps; Brevet Brig. Gen. O. E. Babcock, U. S. engineers; Second Lieut. A. Badeau, 4th U. S. infantry; Second Lieut. E. S. Parker, 2d U. S cavalry.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.—Advices received from agents of the Government on the continent of Europe, state that there is an increased demand for five-twenties for permanent investment. Bankers say that instead of the five twenties returning to them, there is a constant inquiry for them. Large amounts have been ordered from this country to supply the demand.

THE PEN PALSY.—A private letter from Washington mentions the serious illness of a literary gentleman of that city, his disease being pronounced to be "pen palsy." The attendant derives its name from the fact that it is attributed to the use of the popular Perpetual copying ink, which contains arsenic. Both his hands and feet are badly swollen, and his health is so precarious that his physicians have prescribed abstinence from the further use of copying ink. This case should serve as a warning to those who use the fluid, which has proved so deleterious in its effects.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

TO EX-GOV. POLLOCK, Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, twice a year comes a shambling, ill-clad man, who claims to be entitled to the interest on some millions of dollars. Every usher at the Mint knows him, and treats him with sympathy and tenderness. Gov. Pollock converses with him kindly, and, with the assurance that the Government must "very soon" be ready to settle with him, the unfortunate monomaniac takes his leave. He does not reappear for six months.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Horace B. Claflin, the New York merchant and rival of A. T. Stewart, returns the comfortable income for the year 1865 of one million two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, cents not counted, or four thousand dollars per day.

—At a recent marriage in the mining district of England, the bride startled the minister by making the extraordinary vow to take her husband "too 'ave and too 'old from this day forth" for better horse for richerer power in sig-gerness else to love, cherries and to bay."

—The Hon. William Williamson, of West Chester, Pa., died on Wednesday of paralysis. He was the oldest member of the Chester county bar, and at one time was State Senator.

—Major General Meade is the guest of George W. Childs, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, at Long Branch, N. J.

—Rosa Bonheur is coming to this country.

—A case of commercial integrity has come to light in Philadelphia. Mr. Charles Bueder, some twenty years ago was an enterprising manufacturer in that city, but was compelled by misfortune to compromise with his creditors. Recently finding himself possessed of the means he has now paid them the balance of his indebtedness with full interest. His creditors have presented him with a costly and elegantly engrossed series of complimentary resolutions.

—A Paris correspondent thinks that Louis Napoleon is very fond of imitating the first Napoleon, "my uncle." Like him, he walks when in a brown study with his hands behind his back.

—The event of the coming season at Niblo's Theater, New York, will be the production of a grand fairy spectacularism called the "Black Crook," of which Mr. Charles Barras is the author. A grand Parisian ballet troupe of fifty has been imported for the occasion. Among the scenes of the piece, the "Palace of Dew Drops," the "Haunt of the Naiads," and the "Incantation," are said to be miracles of mechanic and scenic art.

—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says: "We can't afford to kick the dirty, mangy little curs that go yelp, yelp, yelp at our heels. It's doing them altogether too much honor, and giving them a distinction to which they are not entitled. It's natural for pups to bark at gentlemen."

—The Generals of the regular army now rank in order of their names in the following list: General Ulysses S. Grant; Lieutenant General William T. Sherman; Major Generals Henry W. Halleck, George G. Meade, Philip Sheridan, George H. Thomas, Winfield S. Hancock; Brig. Generals Irwin McDowell, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Jos. Hooker, John M. Schofield, Oliver O. Howard, Alfred A. Terry, E. O. C. Ord. Of all these, General Terry, the brilliant captor of Fort Fisher, and faithful commander in Virginia, is the only officer drawn from civil life. All the others were educated at West Point.

—The Rev. Dr. Deems, of North Carolina, is in New York, getting sympathy and dimes for the Catholic Church in his State. He is collecting a large sum.

—The new titles conferred on Grant, Farragut and Sherman convey no real promotion to their wearers, but it is creditable to the nation that they have been given. The good salaries attached, General Hancock is promoted to the Major Generalship made vacant by the now Lieutenant General Sherman.

—Dean Richmond, President of the New York Central Railway Company, and a leading Democratic politician, reports his business for last year at $18 721. In early life he was a poor boy and a canal driver.

—Hon. William Kerr, who, since 1831, has been county Judge of McHenry county, Illinois, died at Woodstock, in that State, on the 28th ultimo. He was one of the oldest residents of Northern Illinois.

—General Sherman was addressed as "Lieut. General" at Buffalo, on the 28th ultimo, by a delegation from the Board of Trade of that city. Alluding to it, he replied: "Gentlemen,—You have addressed me by a title which I have no right yet officially to claim. I have no positive knowledge that I am a Lieutenant General. If the reports of the newspapers are confirmed, I shall deem myself highly honored by the associations which my friends have pointed out so often to me, and I receive it with humility, rather than raise it with pride."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sidney E. Morse, of New York, has just patented a process for making bullets, which he is called a batnometer. You throw it overboard with its appendages, in the ocean, where the water is miles deep. It goes down like a shot, and as soon as it touches bottom, it turns and comes back to the surface. You pick it up and the true depth of the water at the point where it struck the bottom is seen on the scale of the bathometer, just as you see the degree of heat on the scale of a thermometer.

A new rolling mill has been started at New Albany, Ind. There are now three of these mills in that State.

A. T. Stewart's great branch dry goods house at Savannah, Ga., will measure forty-two feet front by three hundred and ten feet deep, and have six stores. Its hight will be ninety feet from the sidewalk, and it will be built of pure white marble.

A shrewd Chicago detective named Baker recently went to Mattoon, Ill., worked himself into the society of a lot of thieves, passed himself off as a burglar, was arrested by previous understanding, and locked up in the same cell suspected of having robbed a large dry goods house in Mattoon. He succeeded in worming out of them a full confession of the transaction, and recovered $30,000 worth of goods, besides convicting the robbers at court.

The Horticultural Society of Philadelphia have decided to build a public hall in that city, which will outvie any other in the United States, in point of architectural taste and size.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says the largest raft ever floated down the Mississippi River, came from Grand Rapids, Michigan, last week, and contained 700,000 feet of pine lumber. Pittsburgh has beaten that considerably. In March, 1863, there was floated from the city to Memphis, Tennessee, a raft containing 1,200,000 feet of lumber, and in 1864, a raft containing 2,500,000 feet of lumber, with 1,000,000 shingles piled on top, was floated from Cincinnati to New Orleans, under a guard of twenty-four soldiers.

The culture of grapes has been commenced on a large scale in Dublin, N. C. The best variety of grapes are said to be indigenous to that State.

A double suicide—two German lovers, named Henry Fosile and Minnie Rasch—occurred at St. Louis, on the 25th ult. Cause, disappointed in matrimonial matters by Miss Rasch's father.

Flour has fallen two dollars per barrel in Richmond. The price is now $14 00@16 00.

The new Catholic Cathedral at Indianapolis, Ind., is to be crowned with a higher tower than any other in America.

The shipment of arms from New York last Thursday, it is now said, was not an expedition against Maximilian. This is not, probably, a true statement of the case. The arms were marked for "Brownsville, Texas, for a foreign market," and will no doubt find their way into the hands of the Juarez forces in Mexico. Such, at least, is the belief of Maximilian's agents. The invoice was as follows: Rifles, (rifled) guns, 150; accoutrements for the rifles, 5,000; revolvers, 1,000; cavalry accoutrements, 1,000; cartridges, 620,000; percussion caps, 1,000,000; powder, 500 pounds.

One of the saddest incidents connected with the cholera epidemic in New York is the sweeping away of an entire family, one by one in succession, in Mulberry street. The little band, it would seem, buried each other until the father—the last to be attacked—succumbed to the disease. Mulberry street is one of the filthiest streets in the city.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* charges that the Collector of that port has sold the bonded warehousing privilege in that city, as a monopoly to a single party, for the sum of $40,000, and demands a correction of this perversion of the intention of the warehousing law.

It is authoritatively denied that the fire incendiaries, in New York city, advanced the fortunes of businessmen per cent.

The question is asked, is an American citizen returning to the United States, after an absence in a foreign country of several years, subject to the internal revenue for the time of his absence, and is he obliged to pay taxes on the income which he might have earned during that time of his stay in that country? Certainly he is. The Income Tax law is divided not only on every person residing in the United States, but also, in express terms, "on any citizen of the United States residing abroad."

KIDNAPPING NEGROES.—We are now assured from the Navy Department that this odious and infamous traffic not only did exist, but has been persisted in, in face of the measure inaugurated to prevent it. The steamer "Augustine" has overhauled and captured in Pensacola Bay, a slaver, having on board one hundred and fifty freedmen, secured at Mobile and bound for Cuba. It has been customary, for the benefit of both sections of our common country, ready as ever to sustain with their intellects and lives a Congress upon which they rely as the bulwark of the liberties of the people. Having refused to "bow the knee to Baal," I have long known the intention of the President to remove me at the earliest moment in his power, and it has only been because he could not find a professed Democrat of sufficient prominence to secure the indorsement of the Senate, whose confirmation was a necessary preliminary to my removal, that I have not before this time had enough to sacrifice his principles for office, that I have remained to the present time.

The New York *World* says that the Randall-Doolittle call "does not exclude, nor will the Philadelphia Convention exclude, those who at the outset have engaged in the war for the Union cause, were the Convention to do so absurd a thing, half its benches would be emptied instantly, and the Convention left a beggarly parody upon the Rump Congress, whose conduct it is called up to condemn."

In regard to this Convention, the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Post* thus alludes to the political horizon: "Andrew Johnson I think there is no question that Gov. Andrew's friends in the Convention will support, and that he the Governor should join the Johnson movement. I heard of one of the foremost saying that he will throw up his office if his name has to come from a Cabinet office. Seward, they say, should be President. These men persist in libelling this noble man and true Republican by associating him with the political party of Seward, Weed and probably, upon a curious crochet in his retirement, with Thurlow. Which will be the leaders of the South, in which he advocated pardon and restoration to the men who had led the rebellion, I did not learn. But the idea of locking in some quarter for relief from such satraps as Alexander H. Stephens in Virginia, Toombs in North Carolina, and Wade in Louisiana, men given up as the representatives of Southern principles, is preposterous. It would be simply that to a palpable reformation on the part of the "natural leaders" before power could be safely restored to their hands. In this he seems to differed from the Johnson men. If Toombs and the rebel Governor Brownlow, of Louisiana, like Governor Hamilton and Colonels Stokes and McKee, these last would dislike him as much as the unlike Governor Andrew. Governor Andrew wants the rebels thoroughly reconstructed, as the first condition, the Johnson men do not, and will be well for them to remember this essential difference before they claim Governor Andrew again.

More Revolutionary Societies.

The New York *Herald* announces the organization in that city of two more revolutionary societies. One of them," the canadian Independence Association," though not at present public, announced, is known to be composed of many of the most intelligent and influential Canadian residents in New York. They are desirous of seeing Canada completely severed from the British empire as they consider her being subject to such a hellcose power has entailed on her considerable expense and also prejudice to her trade, by receiving an equivalent, but on the contrary, the spalling prospect of being made the battle ground for England and the United States to settle their little difficulties about the Trent and Alabama affairs, and also to be subjected to Fenian raids on account of her connection with that Government. The members seem to think that Canada "glorious privilege" to be the last part of the empire whose flag has "braved a thousand years the battle and the storm," not being eminently conducive to Canada's fame, but decidedly detrimental to her fortune. There is also a rumor that a Cuban association is on the tapis for the purpose of advocating and propelling Cuban independence. It is to be supported and fostered by citizen of the South American republics resident in New York. The fruitless conspiracies that the country is preyed upon by Spanish officials, and that their conservative ideas are obstacles in the way of the progress and liberalization of the country. The Canadian association is modelled after an organization of a similar nature formed in Manchester, England, during the recent war, and called the "Southern Independence Association."

A Child of the Forest.

A very curious event occurred in Hungary during a bear hunt. A very savage she bear had just been mortally wounded, when all at once a young girl, about twelve years of age, rushed out of the thicket and threw herself upon the expiring beast, giving utterance to the most lamentable cries. After a good deal of difficulty this young savage was captured, by means of cords and nets. It has been discovered that a peasant woman, some twelve years ago, lost her child, a little girl, on the confines of the forest, and it is supposed that she has obtain any tidings of her. A certain Countess Eidoni has taken the little girl under her care, and is delighted to feed her with roots, honey, and raw meat—the usual food of bears. It will be most interesting to discover what the child has received an education and her mental faculties begin to develop themselves. If she will resume her former state, and be able to give an account of her life in the forest.

NO "DEAD HEAD" DISPATCHES.—Mr. M. Robinson, of the Western Union Telegraph Line, at Titusville, dispatched a "dead head" message to Queen Victoria on Monday. It went no further than Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia, where it is detained at present. The following reply explains why:

ASPY BAY, N. S., July 30.

To Merritt Robinson:

The message of this date, addressed to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, of England, London, England, cannot be forwarded on account of the cable not being open for business yet. Also, it cannot go "dead head."

B. F. RITTENHOUSE,
Agent N. Y., N. F., and London Tel. Co.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.—The Boston *Traveller* says that those who formerly visited the rock on the shore of Plymouth would see a very different sight from the present. The stores each side, at the head of the wharves, have been cleared away, and also those on the other side of the street at the foot of the hill. The stone terraces of the hill have been removed, and a gentle sodded slope substituted, and a flight of steps is to run up the slope to the rock, which latter walk leads around towards the made street. The granite pillared canopy has been built over the walk; the roof is on, but there is a dozen feet of the superstructure yet to be added before it will be complete.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The constant washing away of the bank of the island opposite Hermann, Missouri, has left uncovered, at the water's edge, the end of a box, which, on being examined, proved to be a coffin containing a human skeleton. How or when it came there is a complete mystery, as the island is barren and never was inhabited. The coffin, which is in a perfect state of preservation, is about five feet below the surface, and immediately over it grows a tree over forty years of age, which has grown there since the body was interred.

Fifteen thousand pounds of wool was sold at Sandusky, Ohio, last Saturday, the price ranging from forty to fifty-five cents.

The Future of Europe.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 17.]

Englishmen in general have a mild liking for Austria. The name sounds pleasantly. Austria has so often been our ally, and is always so gentlemanly and dignified. If at one moment the barbarities of Haynau caused her to be execrated among us, at another the calvalrous loyalty of Jellachich kindled a sympathetic enthusiasm for the stately house of Hapsburg. If our hearts were with Hungary and Italy against Austria, we were most of us for Austria against Prussia. We, therefore, as a nation, agree with the Emperor of the French in desiring the maintenance of Austria among the "great Powers" of Europe. But why should we wish for Austria what it is not quite clear she ought to wish for herself, viz: her former dominant position in the Germanic League? If she is powerful at all, she can never be weak in Germany. Formal membership in the Confederation cannot be essential to her influence. Of course the giant is always ready to make strict alliance with the dwarf, because he counts on the giant's share in the direction of their common affairs. "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own," are the principles upon which Prussia and Austria will find themselves with the smaller German States. But it is not certain that Austria, with her 19,000,000 of slaves and Magyar subjects, was politic in insisting so peremptorily on being above all a German power. There may have been a feeling that she had all over-stepped her back to overawe her non-German Provinces; or a certain pride of civilization may have made her wish to be associated with the most highly cultivated race among her subjects. But it has often been questioned whether she would not have been consulting more for her morality, and still politically the invention and manufacture of rapid and cheap railroads would tend to no other branch of industry in its bearing upon our national progress and prosperity.

On Tuesday, in order that the draft of each machine might be further tested by the dynamometer, and that the working qualities examined, the mowers were ordered into a field of hay, red top mixed with clover and timothy. This was to be the final test of the mowing machine, and the spirit and good feeling with which each competitor entered the contest was fully proved. The United States machine felt that he had the best machine on the ground. Among the machines which entered into this contest were the well known W. A. Wood, Buckeye, Eagle, Hubbard, Cayuga Chief, and Kirby. The Cayuga Chief is a new machine, a new machine called the Clipper, and others, were also in the field, contesting for the honors of the day. And so very close was the contest in this field that it is extremely difficult to say which is entitled to the first premium. The Kirby machines shaved the grass to the very ground, cutting it spread in the best condition for curing. In former days it was difficult to get a mower that would cut the grass low enough, but here many good farmers present declared that they would not want their fields mowed so close; but fortunately for these farmers, the machines can be so adjusted as to cut the grass any desired height. The trial in this field is continued today, Wednesday, and will close this part of the programme.

The committee had hoped to conclude their labors to-day, to-morrow, Thursday, but we doubt not but the trials and examinations will be continued till next week, as there are many points in the reapers and mowers yet to be determined, as well as many other machines and implements to be examined and tested, such as threshing machines, horse powers, hay rakes, horse hay forks, sorghum mills, windmills, &c., &c., and the officers and committee are determined to leave nothing undone that will add interest or importance to their report.

MANN.

ALL the boarders of the Pyle House, Indianapolis, were poisoned—but none died—last week. The poison was administered in the milk, an analysis of which revealed tartar emetic and arsenic, in proportion of five and a half grains of poison in a pint of fluid. How it was introduced is still a mystery; but the supposition is that some one, influenced by motives of the purpose of injuring the business of the milkman.

BOSTON.—The business of Boston appears to be on the increase. The *Traveller* of the 30th, says: The business done at the Custom House on Saturday, was the largest, probably, in its history. The amount received in gold reached from $167,000 to $170,000, mostly on goods in bond for the use of the superintending changes in the tariff. About $70,000 of this amount was received on the single article of wool, Boston being one of the greatest marts in this article in the United States.

Great National Trial of Reapers and Mowers.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ARCADIA, N. Y., July 25, 1866.

As this trial progresses, it increases in interest. On Saturday, the 21st, the reapers were further tested in tall rye, and also in barley. A machine may be all that could be desired for cutting wheat, oats and barley, and not work well in tall, heavy rye; while a machine that would work well in a rye field might be a failure in the wheat field. In this test some of the machines did fair work, while others that had won a fair reputation in the wheat field a few days before were compelled to abandon the contest in the rye. But as the Committee are determined to arrive at the points, the reapers were subjected to this test, which will have its proper bearing with the Committee in making up their award.

During this part of the programme such machines as were not engaged in the field test were being arranged by the machine men of the Committee under the canvas on the Fair Grounds of the Cayuga Agricultural Society, preparatory to a searching mechanical examination, which took place on Monday and Tuesday, continued till late on Tuesday, owing to the minuteness with which each machine was examined in its mechanical construction. I think I will be able to anticipate the decision of the committee's report by saying that there are some small principles which are embodied in all machines of merit, among these are the two wheels, the jointed finger bar and the open guard finger. The open guard finger is the invention of Mr. Obed Hussey, who was one of the pioneers in the invention of reapers and mowers, and although the Hussey reaper has long since been compelled to give way to modern improvements, all the manufacturers of reapers and mowers are of the present day pay tribute to the Hussey guard patent.

Another idea of importance in this important branch of business may be formed when it is stated that in 1865 there were about one hundred thousand reapers and mowers in use in the United States, performing the labor of two million two hundred and fifty thousand men. The statistics will show that morally, socially and politically the invention and manufacture of reaping and mowing machines has contributed no other branch of industry in its bearing upon our national progress and prosperity.

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MANN.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

On Monday, July 30th, this company commenced running two daily trains from Omaha to Grand Island, a distance of 153½ miles. The rapid construction of this road westward is beyond all precedent. We learn through the Omaha *Daily Herald* that on Saturday, the 21st July, two miles and 149 feet of track were laid. At this rate, the whistle of the locomotive will be heard at Fort Kearney in a few days. We congratulate the indomitable managers of this great enterprise on its speedy construction.

Mr. Durant, the New York director, and the leading man in this great enterprise, is now in the East giving all his energies to the work which, when completed, will cause his name to be associated with that of Field of Cyrus Lane. No man, living or dead, ever yet had such a monument as will be his continental road to the man who carried it through.

FAST HORSES AND WOMEN AT SARATOGA.—The moral atmosphere of Saratoga is badly tainted this season, if the accounts of newspaper gossip writers are to be relied upon. Saratoga is always remarkable for its fast horses and handsome women, but this year it seems to outshine itself with a pretty large spice of immorality thrown in. There has been a partial clearing out of the fast men and females who joined the crowd gathered together by the races, and the respect for a more desirable class of visitors is not therefore improved. Queer stories are afloat concerning some of the women who are figuring in the annual saturnalia, but queer as they are, they are true. One of them is the owner of a carriage and horses which cost $2,200. Another has just finished purchasing $4,000 worth of jewelry at Tiffany's, and paid cash down for it in gold. This is a great beauty, and it may be no wonder, therefore, that at least two gray-haired Wall street brokers are among her most obedient servants.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer.

Butcher's Lead Shot for Bed Bugs.
Butcher's Lead Shot for Rat Bugs.
Butcher's Lead Shot for Roach Bugs.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.

In short, we have a very large stock of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs, for which we call the attention of Country Merchants and Consumers, who will, we are confident, find it to their interest to buy of no other house.

McLAREAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market Street, corner Diamond,
Jy26 Near Fifth Street.

GEORGE MUIR,

OF

ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE

REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, as per above address, and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING,

DRUGGIST,

NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

☞ Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $2 50.
Jy14

SEWING MACHINES.

KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
208 Broadway, New York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, to fully combine the essentials of a good machine, and such as we can conscientiously recommend. Having seen so favorably results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

ABEL STEVENS, JAMES PIDY,
DANIEL PARKE, SR., JOHN MCCLERRY,
THOS. CARLTON, J. POTTER,
J. HOBART REWARDS, WM. OYE.

The following Pittsburgh gentleman, well known as practical machinists, and dealers in machinery at the late Allegheny County Fair, reported that the Wheeler & Wilson S

The Daily Commercial

IDOLS OF CLAY.

BY [illegible]

Friends come and go, and leave to trace
Their path but in our dreams, or their soil echoes
Their hasty tread in the memories of our souls.
Love will wither, and leave but a pleasant void.
A rose of hate which once there was whirlwind's blast,
But where is now all the bitterness of our souls?
Or love's consuming flame, may to others burn,
While life and hope and hearts beside her throne,
They images are shrined within our hearts,
Placed there by no choice of ours.
Then, if the parting with that friend
Be mixed with bitterness instead of pain,
Perhaps the pain was caused by our own words—
Perhaps the pain was compelled to speak,
By words which we were forced to hear,
Compelled to smile and listen to.
And by them we have made idols
Whom we do not would have our friends
Our enemies. Oh! it is sad to find those
Who have received applause in our dreams
Unworthy of the trust we gave,
To know our confidence was all misplaced.
Less pain ever had an idol? An idol which thou
Hast decline?
Gently, gently? And hast thou seen that idol
Crushed,
And proven naught but clay?
And yet though thou were glad to have the mist re-
moved,
The mist that long had blinded thee all—
Were joyful to know the truth, ere yet it was too late?
Do not a keen pang shoot athwart thy heart
To know thou'st clay which thou had deemed
The purest gold?
We cannot break the cords
That long have bound us to the cherished
Pure and holy love, without a pang.
For, though our reason commands it is right,
And our hearts echo back the same response,
Though we feel we must break the cords with willing touch;
Yet there is a pang—untold, yet not the more;
And those can understand it save the one
Who has known it to be crushed, and finds the idol naught,
Who has ceased to be one's, and is the cast upon
Its best that this our lives should be crushed;
It is of the mind, in the fact one's joy gone,
No one should we have, save in him a one;
The second fruit from love often place their trust
And worship those of earthly mould.

PETROLEUM.

Its Discovery by Colonel Drake.

The First Refineries in Pittsburgh.

Col. E. L. Drake, says the Titusville *Herald*, has for the past few days been visiting our city, the scene of his former labors and triumphs, as the original pioneer of the petroleum business. We have collected from him some reminiscences of that great discovery which may be of some interest to our readers.

His first visit to Titusville was in the year 1857. This was before the building of the A. & G. W. and P. & E. roads. At that time there was a population of about 125 in Titusville, no churches, two hotels—the Eagle, which has been so renovated as not to be recognized. Among the families here at that time were those of J. L. and E. H. Chase, the Titus's, and Brewer & Watson; the latter were engaged in the lumbering business. The stages ran twice a week from this point to Erie. At that time the oil was collected for in the springs on the Flats by means of blankets or cloths, and bottled for medicinal use. It was also used for lighting in the mills. While sitting in the store (now Ames's) his attention was called to the formation of oil, and he expressed incredulity when told it oozed from the ground, and the next day accompanied Dr. Brewer down the Flats to examine the phenomenon. He says when he reached the locality he found a fine flashed upon him that there was a basin or spring of oil in the earth or rocks below, and that he then formed the resolution of sinking a well. On his return to the East, he told his friends of the experiment he wished to make, and expressed the belief that oil would yet be found in immense quantities in this region, and became used extensively in commerce and the arts. The popular idea in this section and even the scientific opinions of Profs. Silliman and Park would lead Mr. Drake consulted, on his return to the East, were that the oil was the drippings of the coal, imbedded in the contiguous hills and that it was useless to bore for it, and that the only method of accumulating it was by digging ditches leading to a vat. There were no books to be found in the country which treated of the subject, and Mr. D. had never had any practical experience in boring, but he was unable to divest himself of the idea that this was the true method, an idea which haunted him day and night, in the influence of some men of capital to embark with him in the enterprise, and entered upon his experiments in the spring of '58. His first step was to visit the salt wells on the Alleghany and observe the methods generally employed in boring a salt well. Mr. Drake's assistant proposed to crib to the rock, which was the invariable practice in those days. Mr. Drake advocated the driving of iron tube to the rock—as the latter which the miner secured, but having failed to obtain water in the tubing was tried and proved a success. This was an entirely new feature then, but is now the universal practice. Indeed, it is now applied to putting down fresh water wells. Had Mr. D. procured a patent, as he might have justly entitled, for the invention, he would have realized a fortune from it.

The pipe was driven thirty-two feet to the rock, and then the well bored thirty-seven feet and six inches in the first sand rock. Not having any pipe, Mr. D. commenced pumping before he had tubed the well, using a common iron water pump for the purpose, and finding the handle of the pump to the walking beam. Satisfied by the pressure of the pump that it was considerable quantities in this well, he then went to Erie and Cleveland for tubing, could obtain none here, nor in Buffalo, and finally ordered it from Philadelphia. After tubing the well it turned out a complete success, pumping twenty five barrels a day, and continuing when in operation to yield about this quantity for the period of two years.

Mr. D. was then in the position of the man who drew the elephant at the raffle, and did not know what to do with it after he got it, oil being comparatively good for nothing. Then there was no refineries or means of transit. The refineries in existence, and its illuminating and lubricating properties were not then discovered. The parties engaged in the manufacture of coal oil were slow to acknowledge or discover that petroleum possessed equal illuminating qualities. The first refinery was commenced refining petroleum were James McKeown and Samuel Kier of Pittsburgh.

From the a period it came rapidly into commercial use, stimulated development, and rose in value in a corresponding degree. Few can appreciate the delays and difficulties incident to this discovery. It was necessary to go to Erie and more frequently to Pittsburg for everything in the way of machinery. The few stores here were only supplied with tools for lumbering and farming purposes. On one occasion, Mr. D. wanted a pick, two shovels, a chain and some spikes. There were only two shovels in the village at the time—Brewer & Watson's and Mr. R. D. Fletcher's, but their assortment did not contain the articles needed. Mr. D. went to Titusville, and bought his pick of Chas. Hyde, now an oil millionaire; with a load of a country ore in a tumble-down log cabin in that place, might his spikes of Sam. Q. Brown, another oil millionaire, and his store, Pleasantville, procured his chain of David Mitchell, (another oily millionaire,) at the store of Mr. Hyde, and he obliged to send to Erie, a distance of fifty miles, for two shovels. Mr. D. engaged in putting down other wells, but finding health compelled him to abandon his undertakings here and return East, before the era of speculation set in, and before petroleum had produced such a revolution in the commercial world, and become the most fruitful source of individual and national wealth that has ever been discovered. The revenue derived from petroleum during the years 1864 and 1865 was greater than that yielded both iron and coal during the same period. Constituting a medium of exchange with foreign countries, in the opinion of importers, petroleum alone enabled this country to successfully carry on and terminate our civil war.

The friends of Colonel Drake, without the knowledge of that gentleman, a few months since presented a memorial to Congress, praying for an appropriation for his relief, in consideration of the vast benefits he has conferred upon the commerce of the country and the Government. The application has received the highest favor, not from the press of the country, and the public at large, and we have no doubt that it will meet at the hands of the next Congress a favorable consideration.

Escape of Du Chaillu from the Native Africans.

M. Du Chaillu, a French traveler, somewhat noted for the discussion he provoked some years since in the English papers, in regard to the Gorilla, (several English savans having expressed doubts of the existence of such an animal,) has, it appears, met with a rough reception from the natives of the natives during his recent visit to the interior of Africa to prove the truth of his statements. The following extract of a letter received in Boston from Rev. William Baker, dated Gaboon, West Africa, May 2d, will be read with interest:

M. Du Chaillu's retreat was in this wise. The people of a town to which he was approaching made such hostile demonstrations that he ordered two of his men to fire blank cartridges in the air and turn them back, and then they did pass by with them. Unfortunately, one of the men fired a shot, not in the air, but so as to kill a man and a woman. After that the people would listen to nothing, but wanted to kill the whole party. He retreated, leaving his baggage for them, except his guns and ammunition. They were pursued for some days. M. Du Chaillu was wounded twice with poisoned arrows. They had to fight the people before as well as behind, but reached the coast without losing a man. This was after he had been absent five months in one place with all pox and difficulties connected with it. Patience and endurance must have been exercised.

ROBERT VS. NATURE.—The painful and extraordinary case of Mr. Nathan Belden, who has died since Sunday morning with his throat cut, unable to speak or swallow, or even to breathe, except through the wound which divided the chest, has suggested a somewhat similar case in the person of a wounded soldier, who, not six months ago, was found, for aught we know, may still be! in this city. This soldier had the misfortune, while engaged in battle, to receive a piece of shell or minie ball in his neck. The missile struck him in such a manner as to cut in two the trachea, below the larynx. He now wears about his neck a sort of tube, falling down upon his chest. Raising this tube appears, which has been adjusted so as to fit into the edge of the severed windpipe. Through this tube the poor fellow does all breathing. Doubtless the spring is worn as protection for the lungs against dust; since the wound no provision for that purpose is, by misfortune, rendered of no avail. His face, of course, was lost. But suppose that it were to take a severe cold on the lungs, at sent of a country would it produce?

Miss Submit Way, daughter of John L. Way, of Greene township, Erie county, died very suddenly on the morning of the 25th inst. She was engaged teaching school in the district where her father resides, and after breakfast on morning she remarked that she did not feel well, and would lie down till school time; but when her mother went to call her on, she found her dead, on the floor. Heart case was supposed to be the cause of her death.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—As has been stated, the attempts of the Brazilians and their allies of the Argentine Confederation to overrun and capture Paraguay have so far proved an utter failure. The latest advices indicate that the allies themselves are in a desperate condition. Lopez, the Paraguayan dictator, has the French and German consular and Confederate officers in his service.

The Nebraska *Republican* denounces as false the demands of correspondents regarding indian outbreaks on the Plains, and says: "We have advices from the Platte, interrupted on the line of no train being in since the 15th. The dispatch relative to the killing of Erkson and Anderson, the following, by the Indians, of Erkson station, is a calumb. The station was fired through a carelessness of whites who had been cooking at it."

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

aug1

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

E. MEGRAW & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS
AND
Wholesale Dealers
In all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,

No. 31 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy25 tw Factory 53 and 55 HAND STREET.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 4, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital, $500,000, paid in. Surplus fund increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we have, be a sufficient guarantee that the same energy in the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with BANKS and Bankers throughout the country, we shall be able to offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same offic & Directors.

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ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. HALSTON,
THOS. WORTHINGTON, JOHN WILSON, Esq.
Wm. E. NIMICK,
JAMES McHENRY, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

aug7

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.

All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

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ap3-sod

N. HOLMES & SONS,

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No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

mh16-ly

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

Have received a large and superior assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTING,

Kid, Goat and Morocco Button

Congress and Lace Balmorals

FRENCH KID SLIPPERS,

TIES AND BUSKINS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES,

ALL COLORS.

Also, a large stock of Gents', Boys' and Youths'

FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
BALMORALS and CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are sold at reasonable prices at

No. 31 Fifth Street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

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CHECK, NOTE, DRAFT, DRAY, Receipt, Order, Transfer and

BILL BOOKS,

For sale or made to order by

W. S. HAVEN,

jy31 cor. Wood and Third streets.

CABLE FOUND—On Saturday evening last, in the River, near the Point.

A Large Sized Cable,

About 150 feet in length. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES GLYN,
No. 14 POINT ALLEY.

DRIED BEEF ROUNDS.", Tierces DAVIS & CO'S. Winter Cured

Dried Beef Rounds.

Just received and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,
jy28-tw PENN and WAYNE STREETS.

ICE, ICE, FOR SALE—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons

Prime Lake Ice,

From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,

W. GAINES,
jy28-tw Mahler's Oyster Depot, Cleveland, Ohio.

FINE GOLD PAPERS—

FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,
At No. 107 Market street
ap21 HUGHES & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON;
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. per yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office.

120 WATER, AND 138 FRONT

Branch House, NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.
Chicago, Ills.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,

HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,

GAS PIPE,

For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING,

HAMMERED IRON FOR

Oil Well Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.
mh21 PITTSBURGH.

SABLE IRON WORKS

ZUG & CO.,

Iron and Nails.

295 Liberty st.,

my28 PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham.
Warehouse, No. 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, | B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
R. F. CAMPBELL. | J. W. PAUL. ap31

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENT WORKS.

Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagon carts, drays, wheelbarrows, store, steamboat, Rail road and and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated prairie Bird and Meadow Lark Wheel Horse Rakes, Harrison and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c., &c., made of the best material and warranted. Office at Works former Marshall street and Marbles avenue, Penn township, Allegheny. COLUMBUS COLEMAN.

BERLIN FOUNDRY,

PRICE & SIMS,

Office---No. 10 Wood st.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pine Boxes. Cast Iron Sinks, Reclaimed Pattenings, Coal Car Wheels, Car Irons, Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Castings of all kinds for mills and machinery made to order.

Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Jobbing and Machine Castings lighter and heavy, made to order.

WM. HOLMES, JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,

Office No. 15 Market Street,

ap PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MAFFETT,

127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sucker Poles and Walking Beams from Locust, Rock Wrenches and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
au17 P. O. Box 118.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MEANS & COFFIN,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap15-ly

WM. MILLER, Phil'a. C. W. RICKERSON, Pittsburgh

Miller & Ricketson,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

And Importers of

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand. jy11

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

No. 1 and 2 Diamond,

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Teas and General Groceries,

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas. Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C. Also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar. Booth & Edger's and Jersey City Syrup. Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells. Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices. Mulford's Saleratus. Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel. Shore Mackerel in Kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

my19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

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T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

No. 22 S. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. Liberal advances made on consignments. mh28

R.S. WARING, HENRY H. KING,
Pittsburgh. Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries for sale by
dec26 J. R. CANFIELD

FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace, situated 25 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Will be sold in whole or in part below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The rolling mill is now running 13 boiling furnaces, 3 scrap furnace and 5 puddling furnaces, patent squeezer, heating mill, sheet mill, 15-inch bar mill and 8 inch guard mill; also 2 nailers, one 24-inch under-cutting, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Morgan & Orr, each. Plentiful supply of water power, and steam power now, for running 8 inch mill; shears, lathes, etc., etc., all in complete working order.

Blast Furnace for making merchantable strand and Thimges, now in successful operation, with a good train of material for entire product. Capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with blast furnace is a complete machine shop with engines, lathes, planer, drill press, etc., etc. In addition to above are two very desirable dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.

Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from the P. F. W. & C. R. R. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 2226 feet. A switch from the P. F. W. & C. R. R. enters the mills. The whole, with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal, and shipping product.

This property being conveniently located, and every thing about it being in first class order, and in perfect running order is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.

For further particulars inquire of

LINDSAY OWENS & SEMPLE,
jy31-T, S, M. 134 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANSFIELD LOTS

FOR SALE.

50 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS adjoining the village of, as Shield, on Chartier's Creek, will be offered at Public Sale on

Saturday, August 4th, at 11 O'CLK. A. M.

These Lots range in size from one acre, and less, to ordinary sized Building Lots. Terms liberal. Persons in the city wishing to attend the sale will take the Mansfield Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 10 A. M., or can go out at any time in the day. Trains returning to the city will stop at the Station at 12:30 and 3 P. M. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

J. E. MARSHALL,
jy31-1 139 LIBERTY STREET.

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness and salubrity of climate. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts have a shell disbanking on the Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land, unimproved, at from three to five and ten dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the adjoining tracts. Land is offered for sale as I really been owned and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars, address

WM. H. BRILL, Kanawha City, Va.
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny. ap18 d&w 90

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Hoganwa, and 12 miles from the City of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the best quality of stone coal, and is well calculated for family use; well watered by several springs of excellent water. The improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, with kitchen attached, BANK BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other out building. There is also a large orchard of the choicest WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

No. 99 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or of James White, on the premises.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 34 miles from Pittsburgh, in a high and under the highest state of cultivation, and well fenced with the best of fences. The improvements are

Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,

TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. HOGANWA GRAFTED APPLE TREES, selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD of 15 ACRES, HOGANWA GRAFTED APPLE GRAPEVINES. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. The improvements are a large and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing and fruit growing. Also one other tract of 50 acres, one or two, to sell purchaser. For terms apply on or address

ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-tw Leechburg, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 34 miles from the city, with the capacity of 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is driven by water power, with a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.

The Grist Mill

situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF FOUNDATION AND STONE FRENCH BURRS, and can run with the same power every day in the week. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and in good repair. The Mill does a large custom trade. For full information, apply or address

ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-tw Leechburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Will offer for sale the VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND occupied by the undersigned, containing ——— acres, situate on the Allegheny river, directly above and below Hamilton's Ferry, in Lawrenceville, in the limits. The lot has a river frontage of 240 feet, good landing, with the right of filling out 150 feet. There are 282 feet on the low water mark, which could make about four acres of land.

For Iron Works, Steel Works, Foundries, Saw Mill, Rolling Mill, Planing Mill, Lumber Yard, Coal Yard, Tannery, Grain Houses, &c.

There is also a large lot of Brick, damaged Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Engine Rollers, Machinery, burnt House, &c.

GUTHRIE & SILL,
On the premises, foot Taylor street.
jy25-tw Pittsburgh.

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

Three hundred acres of COAL LAND, with good Mining road in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, for sale. The Works are in operation, and have a Railroad, Planing and Saw Mill, Engine, Boiler, Blacksmith Shop, Store House, Railroad, Flat Cars, and about twenty Dwelling Houses on the premises. Apply to

F. C. SHANNON, Atty at Law,
No. 72 Grant street.

FOR SALE—

A piece of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, two miles from the city. Has a good dwelling house, two rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the door, a good orchard of choice fruit, and a variety of two trees. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
jy18 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Fronting on Washington street 66 feet, and extending back to Ross street Alley, and near to Liberty street. LARGE BRICK FLOUR STORE, 55x40, 4 stories high, and BRICK DWELLING in the rear. This Establishment is well suited for the trade in which it is now doing a large business, or for Planing Mill. Is already supplied with a 30 horse power engine. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
jy30 122 FOURTH STREET.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The CONEMAUGH IRON COAL COMPANY offer for sale on liberal terms, their coal mine, with 80 acres of timbered land, good buildings and mining facilities on the property. The coal is of good quality, and well adapted for all. The mine has been successfully worked for the last eight years, and the proprietors will sell on reasonable terms. Apply to PETER HABERMAN, or THOMAS LUTZ, Johnstown, Pa. HERWIG & WEISville, or J. MUELLER, 10 Atwater Block, Cleveland, O.

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
jy24-eod2f 115 Penn street

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg, 10 perches of ground. Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellar underneath, with all the modern conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

jy18-tf J. S. KING

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Titles perfect. Deeds, plats, &c., apply to me at No. 86 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
ap4-tf Attorney at Law.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator,

[Copyright secured.]

Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

28th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Samuel J. Walker, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fourth part of the H linden farm (and an equal interest in the leasehold), containing 160 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, in Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land lying on Pithole, in Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land owned by P. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon; on the east by the Hooker and Hyner farms; on the south by the Rockrun Petroleum Company lands, and on the west by lands of Holmden, upon which said farm the city of Pithole is built.

Also, the Frazier Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York Star Company; east by Ricketts heirs; south by Phillips's Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Hodge.

Also, four tenths (4-10) undivided part of 100 acres, in all, more or less, and lying and being in Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the Rockrun heirs property and bounded as follows, viz: On the W. lands formerly owned by L. Woods; on the east by lands formerly owned by L. Woods, and on the west by the Wm. Wilson and Bunton H. Corbin farms.

Also, one undivided one-twelfth (1-12) interest in the feet of two and three quarters acres (2¾) in Cherry Run, State of Pennsylvania, aforesaid, adjoining the Rouse estate, called Well, and upon which there are three (3) wells pumping 110 barrels of oil daily, and one well being bored.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, at the suit of Geo. E. W. Copeland. Attorneys in fact of Parent, T. Copeland.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.

JAMES S. WILSON,
jy25-tw&f Marshal.

CHANDELIERS,

WASH STANDS, HYDRANTS, &c.
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS,

BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
jy16 ALLEGHENY CITY.

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!

SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of machinism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS, having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing in EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from fine coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Feels, Binds, Braids, Gathers, Quilts, Plaits and Gathers and Sews on the Cloth, Cloth and Cord at one and the same passage of the work; is rapid, noiseless, and is, EMPHATICALLY

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS

NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,

jy30-lmeod ABOVE ANDREWS'S TRA STORE.

THE

BARTLETT

SEWING MACHINE,

MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch can be cut, leaves from offering spools, and does all the work of winding thread is avoided. Runs silk, linen threads, and combines speed, motion with regularity. The seam is as reliable as the most elaborate piece, so that it is free from all liability to break by wear or tear. Use or wear.

All machines are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is licensed under patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co. Agents wanted, and liberal terms offered to those who call on us and witness the operation of these machines, or send for descriptive circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.

EMERY & HOWES,
my15-3m 68 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for

PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

SEWING MACHINES

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines

With GLASS FOOT, BRADLEY AND CORDER, and the

Dalton Knitting Machines,

Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

21 FIFTH STREET,

jel1 MAYH (UP STAIRS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 108 THIRD street, Pittsburgh. Agent for PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

Celebrated Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Sewing Machine Needles of every kind promptly attended to. my15-ly

R. H. PALMER,

Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET,

Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

NOTIONS,

Straw and Millinery Goods,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.,

Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,

81 WOOD STREET.

mh16

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES

Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

Also, MARVIN'S celebrated

Fire Proof Safes.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
my29-3m 39 MARKET STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL B. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite. Youghiogheny Coke and Onlpark and Big Pig Iron. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Fred. Morris & Co.'s Saleratus, Bowder, Mechanicus & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty. se8-ly

O. S. BRYAN, JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

The Boyd's Hill Outrage—Arrest of the Perpetrator.

On Monday evening last, while Mary Reagan, a little girl, aged between eight and nine years, was playing in a vacant lot on Boyd's Hill, in the Eighth ward, near her parents' residence, she was seized by a man who carried her to a shed near Mawhinney's brick yard, and attempted to outrage her person. Her cries attracted the attention of several passers-by, when the miscreant fled. He was, however, recognized by the little girl's mother and another woman, as Abrahan Griffith, a resident of Pipetown, near Lock No. 1, on the Monongahela river. Griffith's description was left at the Mayor's office, and yesterday afternoon, as officer A. J. Moon was passing along Fourth street, he recognized Griffith by the description, when he arrested him and took him to the Mayor's office. Mrs. Reagan was then sent for, and fully identified Griffin as the guilty party. The Mayor committed the accused to jail to await a hearing this afternoon at four o'clock. Griffith, who is about forty years of age, was arrested some months since for being concerned with a man named Butler in the larceny of a watch. He was, however, acquitted, while Butler was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary. The evidence in the present case appears to be strongly against him, and if he is proven guilty, it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment the crime so richly merits.

Railroad Enterprise.

We always hail enterprise in any business, especially that kind which liberally anticipates the public requirements. This is, in our opinion, the policy to *create* public demand, and, in any legitimate business, always pays.

We notice with pleasure that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company announce a new schedule, (which took effect yesterday,) by which they run nine trains each way daily, besides a church train on Sunday. The particulars are in our advertising columns. Now this, for the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a comparatively small institution, with but a limited amount of rolling stock, exhibits an amount of enterprise not displayed by any *two* railroad that ever ran out of Pittsburgh, and we accord it, unasked, our heartiest commendation. We have no idea that every train will pay the first day or week of the new schedule, but it will beyond all doubt be the best investment the road could make, and will build up a local travel commensurate with the facilities offered in advance.

We would be glad to see such enterprise attempted by our horse railroads—some of which have almost become nuisances by reason of the long intervals between cars and consequent overcrowding of the same, when evidences of prosperity to see these jams. Thousands walk in preference to encountering the inconvenience.

Row at a Pic Nic—Two Men Injured.

A number of colored persons visited Greenwood Grove yesterday, for the purpose of celebrating the First of August. During the afternoon a difficulty occurred on the platform, where a dance was in progress, when a young man named James Ruffin was shot in the face by a pistol, the ball entering the right cheek and passing out through the mouth. One of his comrades, named Samuel Tucker, was also struck on the head with a slung shot and cut above the eye with a razor. The injured men, who reside near Six Mile Ferry, on the Monongahela river, and are employed on the City Poor Farm, visited the city last evening, and entered a complaint, before Alderman Donaldson, against four of their assailants, named John Luces, Julius Blackson, Benjamin Kane, and J. Sanders, for felonious assault and battery. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accused.

Business at the Elevator.

During the month of July just closed, there were shipped from the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator one hundred and fourteen cars of wheat, equal to upwards of thirty-eight thousand bushels; fifty cars of oats, or thirty-one thousand bushels; forty-four cars of corn, or sixteen thousand five hundred bushels; twenty-eight cars of rye, or ten thousand one hundred and fifty four bushels; and one car load barley, or four hundred and thirty-five bushels. The business at the Elevator is constantly increasing, as its great convenience and utility becomes more generally known.

OLD COIN.—The *Beaver Argus* says: "J. T. Boyd, Esq., of this place, while at work in his garden, on the 2d of May last, found a piece of gold coin which weighs within two pennyweights of an ounce, and which bears the date of A. D. 520. This makes the coin, incredible as it may seem, 1,537 years old. The coin itself is a Spanish piece, and was found in the ground on which old Fort McIntosh stood. It is supposed to have been carried to this place by some one of the officers at one of the garrisons of the Fort. Mr. Boyd has refused fifty dollars for his relic, and prizes his coin of such age, as he certainly a quaint piece of money, and has an age that reaches a great distance back."

GREAT WESTERN PLANING MILL.—We direct attention to the card or John Heath, Esq., proprietor of the Great Western Planing Mill, corner Marbury and Penn streets. Mr. Heath has refitted his mill with new and improved machinery, and is prepared to turn out all kinds of carpenter stuff promptly, and of such material as will give satisfaction to himself and others. Mr. Heath is an energetic business man, and will execute all orders expeditiously.

SALE OF WAMPUM FURNACE.—T. A. McClelland, Esq., by order of Samuel M. Kier, Esq., receiver, yesterday sold Wampum Furnace, situated near Harrisonville, in Butler County, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to Samuel Kimberly, Esq., of Sharon, for $42,000. The property was bought by Mr. Kimberly for the Eagle Furnace Company, the stockholders in which are residents of Cleveland, Youngstown and Sharon.

MRS. HOUSEMAN.—Our Washington, Pa., correspondent, "I. L. S.," writes: "The notorious Mrs. Houseman arrived in town this (Tuesday) afternoon, and took lodgings at the 'Valentine House.' When the landlord heard that she was his guest he very promptly gave her notice to leave, which she did. All of the other hotels in the place refused her admittance. Surely, there is 'no rest for the wicked.'

ENLARGED.—The Monongahela *Republican*, published by Cliff Hazzard, at Monongahela City, has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is a good local paper, and deserves the patronage it enjoys.

BEAVER CEMETERY.—The Beaver cemetery will be dedicated on Wednesday, August 15th. The exercises, appropriate to the occasion, will take place upon the cemetery grounds, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

FEES SAIL.—Hon. Edgar Cowan, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, was in the city yesterday.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Francis McLaughlin appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and entered a complaint against Wm. Irwin, conductor of car No. 10, on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, charging him with assault and battery. McLaughlin alleges that yesterday afternoon, in company with his wife and children, he entered a car on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, for the purpose of visiting Lawrenceville. Shortly after leaving the depot, a number of colored persons entered the car, when he and his family left the car. The conductor demanded the fare, which the prosecutor declined to pay, when the alleged assault was committed. A warrant was issued for Irwin's arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—An information was made yesterday against Hugh Morrison, a resident of Allegheny, by Margaret Fife, for assault and battery. Warrant issued. Christian Utz, who keeps a shoe store on Pennsylvania avenue, entered a complaint against Edward Owens for obtaining a pair of gaiters, valued at three dollars, under false pretenses. A warrant was issued.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—James McGillrick entered a complaint before this Alderman against Thomas Haney for assault and battery. It appears that the prosecutor, who drives an express wagon, was standing in a saloon, on Liberty street, when Haney entered and struck him a severe blow on the back, and upon being remonstrated with, seized McGillrick, dragged him out into the street, and was about to abuse him, when several spectators interfered and released him. Haney was arrested and gave bail for his appearance at Court.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Barbara Mullen entered charges before Alderman Strain, yesterday, against Sarah Madden, proprietress of a drinking saloon in Mulberry street, in the First ward, for selling liquor on Sunday, selling liquor without license, and keeping a disorderly house. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing. John McCarthy preferred a charge of surety of the peace against William Ainsworth. The parties of Pulton township, and McCarthy alleges that Ainsworth threatened to poison him. Warrant issued. Julius Blackstone was *held* to answer for committing an assault and battery upon the person of Rachel Hickey. The parties who are said to reside in the Seventh ward, Lucinda Lloyd was arraigned on a similar charge, on complaint of Mary Brown, but the case was compromised by the defendant paying the costs.

First Ward School House, Allegheny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While passing along School street, in the First ward, Allegheny, the other day, my attention was drawn to the dilapidated appearance of the First Ward Public School House. Remembering that war had ceased, and peace declared, and consequently no occasion for grape and canister to be thrown into towns and villages, I was at a loss to know what was the cause of so much glass being broken in the windows of said building. While I was standing in front of the house, my anxiety was somewhat relieved by a gentleman passing that way, who, by the by, is a resident of the neighborhood. He told me that a number of boys would congregate at times on the opposite side of the street, and in front of the building, and there make bets among themselves that such and such one of their number could hit a certain light of glass the first throw he would make. Now, I would ask where are the directors, whose duty it is to look after such things, and where is the janitor, who, I understand, gets fifty dollars per month for taking care of the house? Are the tax-payers of the ward to be trifled with in such a manner, and their money spared for larger boys to throw stones at? I hope for the future it will not be so. TAXPAYER.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. j

FOREIGN OPINION.—Extracts from English testimonials, giving evidence of the efficacy of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have derived great benefit from the use of 'Troches' within the last few months."
BROOKVILLE BOWLER,
Prime Tenore of the British Operatic Association, London.

"I never knew such a wonderful cure for hoarseness."
Oxford Music hall.

"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy." CHARLES SLOMAN,
The Elgin Improvisator.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."
REV. W. LEE,
Editor Loughborough Monitor.

"Very beneficial in clearing the throat, which compelled to sing, though suffering from cold."
AINSLEY COOKE,
Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss Louisa Payne, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of the "Troches" in the highest terms, and says them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

For Coughs, colds and throat Diseases, the Troches are invariably efficacious. jy30-MWdeS

An Alleged Counterfeiter Arrested.

A few days ago we mentioned the fact of the arrest of a man named William Dalzell, a resident of Tempermanesville, on suspicion of issuing counterfeit money, and his subsequent committal to jail by United States Commissioner McClandless, in default of $5,000 bail, for trial at the next term of the United States District Court. The principal witness against him was Michael Leonard, who acted as clerk in Tempermanesville, and was engaged in a machine shop on Water street. At the time of the final hearing before the Commissioner, Leonard was not present, but the next morning he made his appearance, when he was held in $500 bail to appear at Court and testify in the case. The reason assigned by Leonard for his non-attendance at the hearing was that he had been threatened with personal violence in case he would appear before the Commissioner. Some one was either was in error of the matter until yesterday afternoon, when Leonard was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Strain, at the instance of Wm. Dalzell, on a charge of having in his possession counterfeit bank note plates and dies. The officers who served the warrant, apprehended Leonard at the shop in which he was engaged, and upon searching his tool chest, discovered a new die for making three cent pieces, a crucible for melting metals, and an old mould, which had apparently been used for manufacturing counterfeit quarters. An old plaster Paris piece on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh for printing one dollar notes, of the old issue, was also found among some old rubbish in the basement of the building. Leonard states that he does not know anything about the dies or spurious plate, and alleges that they were placed where found by some one wishing to implicate him with him. He was committed to jail by the Alderman, in default of $2,000 bail for a hearing to-day.

Arrival of the Champion—Arrangements for His Reception.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday, announcing that Mr. Hamilland friends had arrived at Philadelphia, where they met with a very friendly reception. A number of Philadelphians called upon the Champion at their rooms at the Continental Hotel, during the day, and welcomed him back to his native State. The preparations for a fitting reception in this city have been completed. Immediately upon his arrival at this depot a procession will be formed in the following order: 1, Marshal of the day; 2, Grand Turners, 3, Firemen, 4, Carriages containing Mr. Hamilland friends, the Committee of Arrangements, Band Clubs, Typographical Union in the city, members of the press, prominent citizens, etc. The procession will march along Penn street to Hand, up Hand to Liberty, along Liberty to Sixth, up Sixth to Penn, countermarch to Smithfield to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, down Market to Third, up Third to Smithfield, down Smithfield to Fourth, up Fourth to Grant street, where the formal reception will take place.

The following dispatches were received by telegraphic dispatches to Mr. Hamill, in Philadelphia, yesterday, in order to ascertain the hour at which he would leave the East, that a sufficient time had been received up to a late hour last night. It is now definitely settled, that he will arrive here at noon to-morrow.

Rascally Transaction.

A few days ago a man named Burkhardt, from Pittsburgh, went to Kittanning, Armstrong county, having in his possession a pair of horses and a buggy, which he was anxious to dispose of. After being there for a day or two, he came across a man named Stauffer, from the neighborhood of Brookville, who represented that he had a raft of timber aground on the "Castaway." Burkhardt offered to trade his horses, etc., for the raft, which, after considerable dickering, he succeeded in doing, giving his horses, buggy, harness and three hundred dollars in cash for the raft, seventy-five dollars of the money and the horses to be returned to Brookville. All seemed satisfactory, and the parties left for their homes. On Sunday last, two gentlemen arrived at Kittanning from Brookville, who laid claim to the raft, and that Stauffer was merely hired to assist in running it to Pittsburgh; that he had no interest in it whatever, and that the sale was a fraud. Burkhardt was immediately informed of the turn affairs had taken, and he, in company with gentlemen from Mercer, started in pursuit of Stauffer. Stauffer acted very coolly in the matter, being in no haste, held out for his price, had the timber surveyed, and, finding it worth nothing until the day after making the sale, and was accompanied by a citizen of Kittanning, as far as Bellview, where, finding a possibility of being overhauled, as he made no effort to conceal the route he intended to take.

The First of August—Celebration at Iron City Park.

Yesterday being the First of August, the anniversary of the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in the British Indies Islands, it was duly observed by the colored residents of this vicinity by a grand demonstration at Iron City Park. At nine o'clock in the evening, a procession was formed, and after marching through several of the principal streets, proceeded to the Park. The procession was headed by two colored volunteer companies, the Attic Blues, Captain Lloyd, and the United States Guards, Captain Miller. These companies, although not fully organized, made a very handsome appearance, and as they are principally composed of men who have seen service in the field, exhibited considerable proficiency in the manual of arms.

Upon arriving at the Park the assemblage was called to order by Rev. John Peck, and after an appropriate prayer had been offered up, brief addresses were delivered by Rev. J. T. Tidewood, Rev. Jesse Divine, Rev. M. Boardman and Prof. George H. Vashon. The proceedings were interrupted during the afternoon by the rain, but the large crowd in attendance secured shelter in the commodious buildings which have been erected on the grounds by the Agricultural Society. The best of order was preserved throughout the day, and the celebration was in every particular a complete success.

Excursion on the Monongahela.

We had the pleasure yesterday of participating in an excursion on the steamboat Franklin, of the Mail Line, on the Monongahela river. The party consisted of Pittsburgh couple. The boat left the wharf at the foot of Grant street, at eight o'clock, A. M. South and Verner band, in the city, accompanied the excursionists, and enlivened the company with music. The weather was exceedingly pleasant, with the exception of an hour's rain at noon. The boat was appropriately decorated with flags. Among the most important towns along the valley which the excursionists viewed were Glenwood, Brandock's Field, Port Perry, Rochester, Elizabeth, West Elizabeth, Fayette City, Greenfield, California, and Brownsville. The excursionists on the boat amused themselves by dancing. The party arrived at Brownsville, Fayette county, at five o'clock in the evening. The company took a short half an hour's stroll through that town, when they returned to the boat, and started homewards, arriving at midnight. The thanks of the excursionists are due to Capt. George Clark, of the Franklin, and to his courteous assistant clerks, Messrs. Eckley and McCormick, for their many kindnesses.

Applications for License.

The License Court assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock, Judges Mellor, Stowe and Brown on the bench. The crowd in attendance was unusually large. The number of applications being one hundred and twenty-four, divided as follows:

PITTSBURGH—First ward, 12; Second ward, 3; Third ward, 12; Fourth ward, 4; Fifth ward, 2; Sixth ward, 6; Seventh ward, 4; Eighth ward, 9; Tenth ward, 6. Total, 59.

ALLEGHENY—First ward, 3; Second ward, 2; Third ward, 7; Fourth ward, 12. Total, 25.

BIRMINGHAM—Birmingham, 5; East Birmingham, 3; Lawrenceville, 7; Manchester, 1; South Pittsburgh, 3; West Pittsburgh, 1; Mt. Washington borough, 2. Total, 18.

The remaining forty-two applications were from the various townships of the county. The License Board will probably be engaged for the next ten days in hearing the evidence which the applicants for license may produce, and also the remonstrances against granting them, which have been filed with the applications.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LINDSAY.—Yesterday Mr. Dilworth, Assistant Street Commissioner of Allegheny, made a complaint before Alderman Lindsay, charging Lewis R. Lindsay, of the Third ward, against Moses Howard, Ernest Grabuski and Mrs. Jackson for maintaining nuisances in the shape of pig pens. The accused were arrested, but upon paying costs and promising to abate the nuisances, were discharged.

WRIT GRANTED—Yesterday morning, W. C. Moreland, Esq., made an application before Judge Stowe for a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Henry Bray, charged with involuntary homicide, in the killing of Henry Helligan. The Judge granted the request, making the writ returnable this morning at ten o'clock.

NEW STAMP DUTIES.

August 1st, 1866.

Published this day for the Convenience of MERCHANTS, BROKERS, BANKERS, CONVEYANCERS, ATTORNEYS,

And the Public Generally, the New Stamp Duties,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, August 1—P. M.

There was a fine attendance last evening at McIlwaine's stock sale, but the only sales were 15 shares Allegheny Bank at 55¾, and a small lot of Columbia oil at 17¢. A lot of Allegheny Valley Railroad was started at 41, and withdrawn. Second National Bank was also withdrawn at 115, and Bank of Pittsburgh at 65. There was evidently very little disposition to buy stocks, and the principal attention seemed to be a house on Grant street, which sold at $6,000. There was spirited bidding on it, and also on the Columbia stock, but the balance of the list appeared to have no friends present prepared to bid up to fair prices.

—The New York quotations at noon were, Gold, 139¾; Eighty Ones, 109½; Five-Twenties, 108½; Ten-Forties, 99; Seven-Thirties, 104⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88¼; Fort Wayne, 102½; Erie, 66½; Western Union Telegraph, 55⅝; Bonanblatt, (oil), 7½; Pithole, 2¼; United States, 84; Gregory (gold), 109½; Quartz Hill, 4¼; Smith and Parmelee, 9¾.

The noticeable changes in the above quotations are the advance in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Bonnenhoff (oil). The latter is reported as excited. If, as is now probable, the reports of the examining committees are favorable, the stock will be cheap at its par, ($10), as the yield of its wells is said to be 800 barrels daily, and the capital $600,000. It would be strange indeed if one good dividend paying oil company could not be found among the many organized in New York, and with good management we see no reason why Bonnehoff should not be equally valuable as our well managed Columbia.

—The effect of the successful establishment of telegraphic communication between this country and Europe, upon the Stock market and commerce in general, is looked for with a great deal of interest. Some views will doubtless be speedily gauged to the London standard as telegraphed daily, but it will not be surprising to discover that this shortening of time and space will not be favorable to the continuance of the present disparity between the prospect of a transfer of the great Exchange market of the world to this continent.

—From andafter to-day, Wednesday, August 1st, the brokers and Bankers of the street will be relieved of the duty of making their returns of sales of Stocks, Bonds and Gold to the Internal Assessors under the old Tax Law. In lieu of such monthly returns, however, they will be required, on all sales whether for their own account or the account of others, to pay a stamp tax of *one cent on five hundred dollars*. They will have to provide themselves with stamps, and will have to accompany every sale with *a stamped bill or memorandum*, the stamps being made at least equal to one cent on the $100, and one cent additional on every fractional part of $100 *of the currency value of the article*. The sale of stocks selling *below* par, the stamp tax is made equal to only one Currency cent upon each the sale. In the case of stocks and go of selling above par, the stamp tax is based on the Currency value of the sale. For examples in the first instance, we take 100 shares of Erie. The sale is to be made further sales $10,000, which is only 90 cents on the Currency value, say of $9,000. If the value be $9,25, or 9¼, per cent., the fraction goes to the Government, and the stamp on the value of 67 cents must be attached to the memorandum of sale. In the second instance we have Government bonds at 1862. The sale is made upon the sales of brokers or bankers, *not made for there own account*, was $5 on the face value of every $10,000. The new tax, upon *all* sales, is in the nature of a stamp upon every memorandum of sale, and the latter such be made on the premises, or for account of the broker or banker, is at the rate of $1 08 on every $10,000, the sale being at 10 per cent. If words of the law more are as follows:

"That there shall be paid on all sales made by brokers, banks or bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following stamp taxes, that is to say: upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion or coin, promissory notes, and other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and upon every sale or contract for sale, as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract, on which there shall be fixed a lawful stamp of the value in the manner hereinafter provided for such sale. And any person or persons liable to pay the tax hereinbefore provided or any one who acts the agent or broker of such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or contract, or shall in pursuance of any such sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin or promissory notes of other securities, as aforesaid, without the stamps herein required, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum without the same being proper stamp affixed thereto, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of $100 for each and every such sale that he shall so make or attempted to be evaded, does not exceed $500, or ten times the amount of such tax, when such tax shall exceed $50, &c., &c."

—The *Boston Advertiser* of Tuesday says: In mining shares the market was generally steady, and trade quite active. The party composed of Franklin was better, and closed at 42, bid, 41, asked. Sales were made at 40¾, buyer 30. Humboldt sold at 41½, Bay State 13, buyer 30. Isle Royal at 10. Minnesota at 9, sold. Superior was better, at 40, sold at 39½, selling at 39¾. South Side advanced ½, selling at 2. St. Clair declined ½, selling at 9½. Rockland made another start upward to-day, selling at 60, an advance of 5, declining from 60 to 55, and closing to-night under 7. We append the closing prices to-day, as also those of last week and the week before, which will serve to indicate the tendency of the market.

	July 31.	July 27.	July 25.
Bay State	13	12	12
Copper Falls	7	7	7
Franklin	42	41	41
Hancock	3	3	3
Humboldt	41	40	40
Minnesota	9	8	8
North Lake	1	1	1
Pewabic	1	1	1
Rockland	60	55	55
South Side	2	2	2
Superior	40	39	39
St. Clair	9½	9	9
Washington	1	1	1

At the open board the market closed active and strong, the principal transactions being in copper stocks. Franklin advanced, selling up to 43 regular, sold at 42¾ buyer 30 days; Superior, 42, regular; Hanover at 2½, and Madison at 2. Rockland improved still further, selling up to 70. St. Clair also advanced ½, selling up to 9½. Washington sold at 2, slight advance; Superior at 40, and South Side at 2.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 2, 1866.

Business—The market yesterday presented no new feature worthy of particular attention. The demand for the week has been limited, and prices have been being glipped to wait for lower figures. Whether their ideas will be realized remains to be seen—time will determine that fact. The weather has again receded into, with indications of fair weather, and have nothing new to note in regard to this article. With an ample supply on the market the advantages of prices continue on the side of purchasers. Flour was in steady demand for home purposes, but ruled very firm in their views. The sales were confined principally to 25@50 barrel lots to supply the wants of the jobbing trade. The inquiry for export was limited. Bacon—A continued good demand was the feature of the market at prices for export was limited. Bacon—A continued good demand was the feature of the market at prices for sugar cured hams. Sales were made at a variety of prices, according to the fancy of purchasers. The market closed quite firm at the following quotations. Lard—In fair demand, with a fair amount of transactions. Groceries were firm, with a good local demand; prices have undergone no change worthy of note. Green fruits were in demand and ruled higher. Dried fruits—Nothing doing. Seeds—Timothy and Flaxseed were in demand, with a fair amount of transactions. Provisions—Mess pork was in